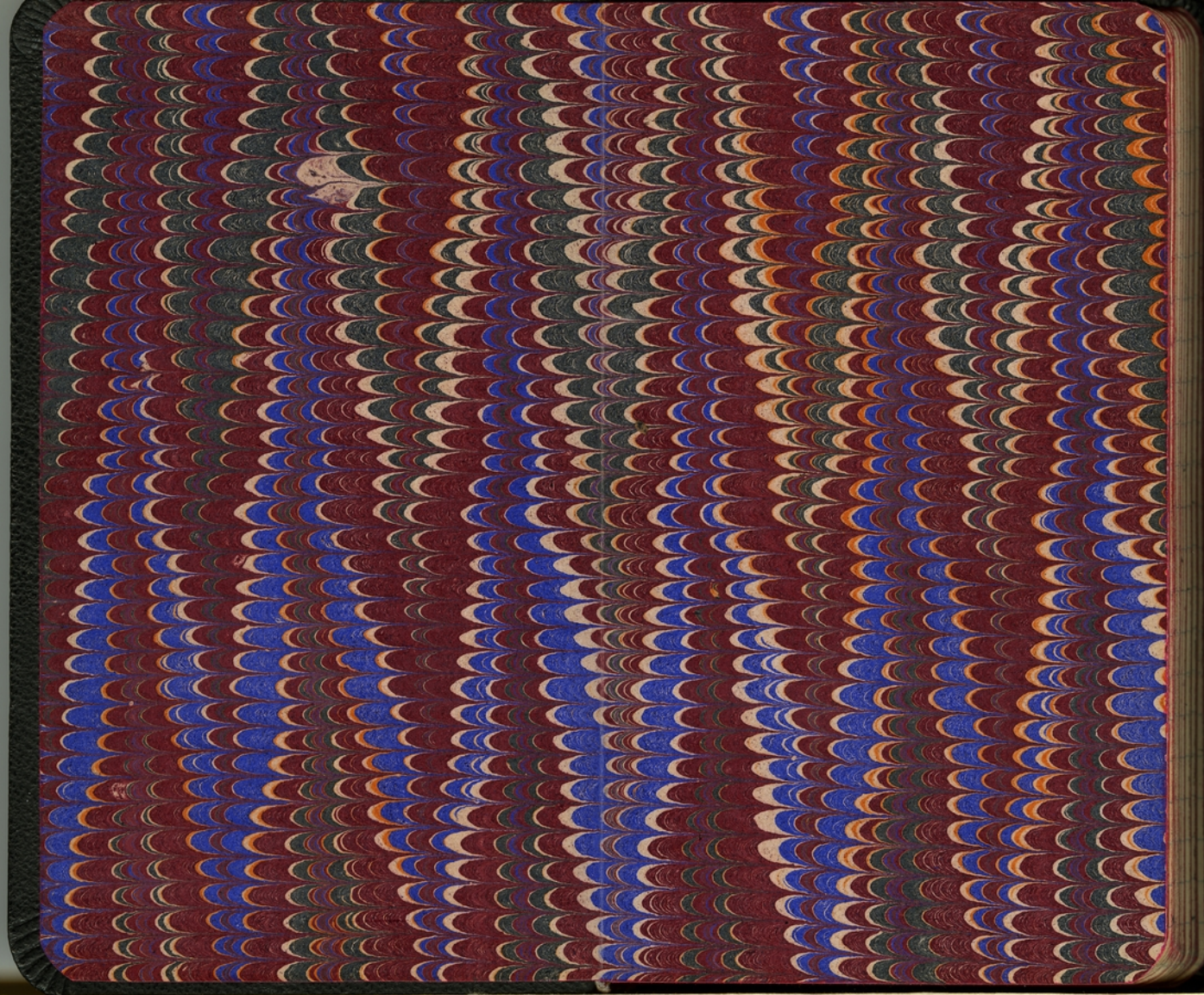




California Botanical Explorers

Notes on the Botanists
of
California

and
Western America

by

Willis Linn Jepson

Vol. 2.

Berkeley
1936

- Charniseo, A. von. mentioned on p. 71 of Dayton Jackson's biography of Geo. Benthams.
- Nuttall, Thos. Mentioned on p. 148 of Dayton Jackson's biography of Geo. Benthams.
- Ball, John. He and Jos. Hooker made an expedition in Morocco. cf. p. 219, Dayton Jackson's bio. of Geo. Benthams. cf. also vol. 1, p. 106, Notes Cal. Botanists.
†and W. Am.

Abbreviations

- R. B. = Jepson Field Books.
- Men and Manners = Private Journal of W. L. Jepson.

- Geo. W. Dunn. One of memories: It was, I think, the first year I was an assistant in the Dept. of Botany. He had, in accordance with an order from ^(Dunn) E. L. Greene sent in to us bundles of plants collected in Southern California. Then he came to visit Greene. This was in Smith Hall, the great room at the north end, one side

partitioned off for Professor Greene's workroom. Looking through the open door I saw the two standing there, looking over Dunn's specimens.

Dunn: Why, my specimens look so much finer than I thought they did.

Greene: That is because I have put them into fresh clean folders. Naturally, this sets them off to advantage.

The plants had arrived in old newspapers, soiled and torn. Their transfer to bright white folders did help them not a little. It must be admitted that there is an inspiration in good-looking herbarium specimens.

- Pringle, B. J. Life and Work of, by Helen Burns Davis. 1936. Portrait. 756 pages.

- Vasey, Geo. Dict. Am. Biog. 19229.

- Lambert, J. B. His name appears so on a plant (collected by him) of *Apocynum pumilum*, in Yosemite Valley in 1893. ↑ gathered

- Redfield, J. H. Murphy's, Calaveras Co., Aug. 23, 1892. Here he collected *Alnus rhombifolia*.

- Some notes on Cal. Botanists in F. B. vol. 1, especially in back; also notes on literature.

- Fitch, was at Stockton in 1888 (cf. *Convolvulus arvensis* label).

- Bandler, H. P. Collected at "Alta Luna Ranch, Sept. 7-14, 1906. Napa Co. alt. 1600-1800 ft." Where is it? His no. 7123 (*Cuscuta*).

- Baker, C. F. up to 1922 anyway, it was the "C. F. Baker Herbarium of Pomona College" of Bull. Torr. Club. 49: 31.
- Eastwood, Alice, - cf. note on her photograph, in letter to J. J. Howell, Sept. 1, 1937.
- M. S. Baker's home is at the Baker ranch in Adobe Cañon, near Kenwood, Sonoma Co. He is now Professor of Botany in the Santa Rosa Junior College.
- Oct. 16, 1936.
- Anderson, Miss J. Collected *Arctostaphylos canescens* in Lake Co., c. 1875. cf. U. C. hb.
- Abbott, E. K. F. B. 18: 107.
- Eastwood, A. cf. letter of E. M. Wicks, May 2, 1923 in Vol. 35, Jepson Correspond.
- Pratten, Henry. Bartonia, in 1936, p. 43. Plants in Herb. Durand

- Hermann, . cf. Bartonia, in 1936, p. 43.
- Nuttall, T. gave some of his plants from Rocky Mts. and Cal. to E. Durand who gave a set to Asa Gray. Bartonia, p. 44, in 1936.
- Fremont, J. C. Some of his plants in Herb. Durand. cf. Bartonia, p. 43, in 1936. (In this entry, ^{and the three above,} I have put the date down as 1936 - the separate on Durand's Herbarium by A. Chase just received, Dec. 8, 1936 - but the separate itself contains no indication of date or volume though taken from Bartonia. Our library has no file of Bartonia.)
- Wyeth, N. J., The Correspondence and Journals of Captain Nathaniel J. Wyeth, 1831-6, in

Sources of the History of Oregon
vol. 1 (1899). Taken from Penn-
nell's paper. See also Wyeth's
Biography in Dictionary of Ameri-
can Biography, vol. 2

- Wislizenus. See his Bio-
graphy in Dict. Am. Biog.

- Conkle, R. V. Biographical Notice. Cal.
Ranger, vol. 8, no. 12 (1937). Jour. Wash.
Acad. Sci. 27: 83 (1937).

- Nuttall, Thos. A number of his
plants collected at San Diego
were labeled Monterey and so
published in Torrey & Gray,
Flora of N. Am. See Types and
Orig. Cit. vol. 2, p. 87.

- Wood, Alphonso. His herbarium
is in the Herbarium of the College
of Pharmacy, New York. cf. Journal
of the New York Botanical Garden 37: 276.

- "Lewis and Clark's River". cf.
Bot. Reg. t. 1109.

- "S. tributaries of the Columbia
x x x and in interior of Cal." cf.
Bot. Reg. t. 1251

- Hassel, Dr. H. E., "lived in S. Cal.
thirty years, until his death in
1915; to be remembered for his
important discriminating
study of the local flora, as
witnessed by the large number
of discoveries he made about
Sawtelle, in San Gabriel and
San Jacinto mountains as well
as in the Santa Monica Mts.
and for his permanently
valuable work on lichens."

- Jas A. Ewan, Jan. 2, 1936.

- Consult all indices of Field Books.

- Lessé, Martin. cf. Standley,
y Lacasta
Trees and shrubs of Mexico,
pt. 1, p. 14.
- E. L. Greene. I do not think
that, in writing the ranges
for species in his Flora Fran-
ciscana and in his Manual
of the Region of San Francisco
Bay, he worked on the ranges
in connection with specimens,
unless occasionally. The range,
for example, of *Acacia nequama*
var. californicum is very little
known. It is plain that his
indication of range of this
species in Flora Franciscana
is copied from the Botany of
California.
- Xantus, L. J. cf. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.
Philad. 1863,
p. 80. Catalogue of the fishes
that he collected in L. Cal.

- Menzies, A. *Menziesia*, the genus in
his honor from the Northwest Coast
was published by Sir James Ed-
ward Smith in 1791! Did Menzies
send home material early? Or
may this plant have been collected
on a previous voyage? that is
on the voyage into the Pacific
Ocean, leaving England in 1786?
I do not know that this voyage
touched the Northwest Coast, but
Bancroft, Hist. NW. Coast, would
tell probably. cf. Dict. Nat. Biog.
13:258.
- Xantus, James. Dict. Am. Biog.
20:589.
- Wyeth, Nathaniel Jarvis, l. c. 20:576
- Wright, Elias. l. c. 20:545 (When with
North Pacific Exploring Exped.
he was at Mare Island, Cal.
cf. Bot. Cal. 2:558.
- Nuttall, Thos. The query has been
made in several places as to
Nuttall's means of support in

Philadelphia. For one thing it may be said that life ^{was} simple and inexpensive in that early day. Moreover, Nuttall was doubtless favored sometimes as a scientist. When he was in Oregon he traveled to and from the Sandwich Islands on the fur trading vessels free of charge. (cf. Bancroft, H. H., Hist. Ore. 2:85). For a picture of the departure of the Wyeth Expedition from Independence, Mo., see Hist. Ore. 1:60-61. Wappatoo Island, where Nuttall lived for a while (cf. Biper, 61. Wash.) is mentioned by Bancroft, Hist. Ore. 1:15; Hist. Nw. Coast, 1:491.

- A Memoir of Asa Gray. By James D. Dana. (Am. J. Sci. vol. 35. Mar. 1, 1888.)

- Wyeth, Nathaniel J., see the title in Bancroft, H. H., Hist of Ore. 2:68, namely "Wyeth's Oregon". His adventures, says Bancroft, 2. c. p. 15. are fully described in Hist. Nw. Coast.
- Fort Vancouver. A picture of it in 1834. Bancroft, H. H. History of Oregon, 1:6-8.
- Cooper, J. G. of Condor, 30:273. Am. Nat. 8:90 (1874).
- Palmer, Dr. Edw.; cf. Pop. Sci. Mo. 78:341 (1911); Bot. Gaz. 52:61; Condor, 30:290 (1928).
- Dunn, Geo. W. cf. Am. Midland Nat. 18:361.
- Palmer, Edw. " " " " " "
- Orcutt, C. R., " " " " " "
- Nuttall, Thos. cf. Jones, Contrib. W. Bot. 18:133.
- Moxley, J. Jos. Evan says he was a missionary in Africa; returned home and served as a Methodist minister; left the church and became a bill collector for the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company; did so well

that the company promoted him to the office. Finally he was retired after about 20 years service with the company on a pension; has now retired to his ranch at Cottage Grove, Oregon. - June 9, '37.

- The elder Copeland, E. B. Copeland was in the club today at luncheon, a lady with him wearing all the aspect of Mrs. Copeland. Mr. Ewan says there is a son John in addition to Herbert. He recognized John by the unmistakable Copeland facial pattern, remarking gaily that he never knew a family so thoroughly integrated physiognomically. - June 9, 1937.

- Nuttall, Thos. cf. John Windsor, Thora Cronquistis. cf. H. W. Pennell in litt. Dec. 15, 1936 and Jan. 6, 1937.

- Scaphium, J.R., collected type of *Apilegia californica* Eastw.

- Greene, E. L. See my letter to Dr. Geo. Sarton, 9-24-37.

- *Cephalanthera austinae*

This is, perhaps, the most remarkable and striking species named for Mrs. R. M. Austin.

- Cal. Bot. Collectors. See Index in back of "Types and Orig. Citations", vol. 2.

- Nuttall, Thos. cf. Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 8: 457 (Nuttall & Weyth) and 8: 375 (Nuttall's trip to Ore.).

- Bradley, Cornelius Beach. Biog. sketch in "In Memoriam. 1935-1936, Univ. of Cal. p. 11. Contains titles of his botanical articles.

- Suttin of California. cf. Biog. by Julian Dana. 1934.

- Beachey, Capt. F. W. Narrative of Voy. to Pacific.

- Hawley, Walter A., Early Days of Santa Barbara. 1920.

- Goodale, Geo., Prof. Bot. Harvard. Collected a little on a trip to California.

He gathered *Corax Breweri* on Mt. Shasta (synthes 8:18).

- The Oregon Trail and some of its blazers. Maude A. Rucker. 1930

- Pringle, C. J., his Cal. journal may have been destroyed. Cf. a letter from Professor Burns, Univ. of Vermont, in 1937.

- Worsnessensky. cf. *Pfetsch W. Bot.* 2: [18]

- Blankinship, J. W., who collected a good deal in the upper Sacramento Valley and turned his plants over to me, is now living on Uncle Sam Mountain (Mt. Conocti) in Lake Co. He married and has a child or children. His later life has been unhappy matrimonially. His wife and he have parted. He said to me of it, with self-satisfied

resignation: "Well, I did my full part"! It seems in reality that it is very difficult for anyone to do his full part. At best one always feels that he might in some way have ^{always} done ^{a bit} better in any given case. - 11-10-'37.

- Brandegee, T. Careless about his localities or indefinite. He collected *Pycnanthemum californicum* in the inner North Coast Range, the first time in the Coast Ranges anywhere and he simply put down Yolla Bolls. Since there is a North, Middle and South Yolla Bolls separated by miles such indications are troublesome for our work nowadays.

- Brooks, Elisha. Discovered *Acanthomitria lanceolata* Curran in Colavarez Valley, Plameda Co. cf. Bull. Cal. Acad. 1:13. He was of the Boys High School, S. F.
- Fitch, H. P. Collected *Menziesia pulegi-um* at Stockton, Aug. 7, 1888.
- Alderson, R. D. Collected at Witch Creek, San Diego Co. R. H. Alderson also collected at Witch Creek; cf. *Menziesia em-adenensis* sheet in U. C. hb.
- Cox, Ross, Adventures on the Columbia River. 1832.
- Douglas, David. cf. his table of localities for California in Bancroft, History of California 3:403-404. "Cape Mendocino". cf. Lfls. W. Bot. 2:62.
- Woolley, Philip S. Made a collection of plants "35 mi. east of Visalia" at Graefius Spring and gave the collection to the University of Calif.

- ornia. This collection was gathered in March, 1898. I have never been able to locate this locality. Ralph Hopping, an old-time settler, forest ranger and guide in the region, declared such a locality non-existent for the Kaweah basin. See my letter to E. B. Holmes, Dec. , 1937.
- Vasey, Geo. Was at Mountain Springs, w. Imperial Co., June, 1880. There he collected *Saxia vaseyi* Parish.
- Palmer, Edw. Did not go far out in Mohave Desert from San Bernadino; merely went through Cajon Pass thence towards head of Mohave River on n. slope San Bernadino Mts. He went to Rock Springs in Arrowtree Cañon (cf. Deep Creek Quadrangle) on May 14,

1876. He collected there *Audubertia incana* (perhaps its var. *filosa*).

See Spurr, U. C. Hb.

Many of Palmer's plants ^{of the Mohave} were distributed simply: "Mohave River District". No. 358 was on another label!! Only the month May, 1876 given but the number 358.

— Nuttall, Thos. His spurs. are very small, very scrappy. This may be due to his lack of facilities as a traveler but such a comment would not apply to the work along the Cal. coast where he went by ship from port to port. I suspect he may have divided his spurs. Yet again it is to be remembered that he was an omnivorous collector in many fields. of R. H. Davis' picture of him at San

Diego (Two Years Before the Mast).

— 12-14-37.

— Carson, Kit. There is a biography by Lieut. J. H. Randolph. (1876).

Probably a "dime novel".

— Woolsey, P. S. member class 1886 at Univ. of California, taking his degree many years later. Taught school at Visalia and made a collection of plants at "Greaserine Spring, 35 miles east of Visalia". Since the collection in time became of special interest in the matter of distribution of species, I made inquiry as to the locality of Greaserine Spring, of various persons: Ralph Hocking who knew the region extremely well as a forest ranger, as guide, as a collector; of Walter Fry, Superintendent of Sequoia Park;

and of many others; without result. Then the matter lapsed. Now after nearly thirty years I take the problem up again. See my letter to E. B. Horner, Woodlake.

Now comes up a letter from Onis J. Brown, Three Rivers (addressed to Dr. R. F. Hoover) who says Grapevine Spring is on the grade between Woodlake and Badger (at present time 100 yards below road). See Jepson Correspondence, vol. 40. - (12-15-'37).

- notes on botanists of California. cf. Jepson Field Book, vol. 1, pp. 194-204, and elsewhere in the vol.

- Menzies, A. He discovered *Eriogonum latifolium* of the sea-coast, described as a new species by Sir James Smith

who got the Linnean Herbarium away from Sweden. It is remarkable for the diversity in plan of its inflorescences; also as to the diversity in habit of inflorescence, erect strictly, or lying extended on the sands of the dunes.

- Dr. R. J. Smith was collecting in the San Bernardino Mts. in 1904. cf. *Marandella lanceolata* (Mill Creek Canon.).

- Dunn, G. W. Collecting at Julian, San Diego Co., Aug. 4, 1892; July 15, 1906. cf. *Marandella lanceolata*.

- Bramton, Ernest. An excellent collector. Got good material. Sometimes inept about recording locality. He sent a fine set of San Bernardino Mountains plants to me in 1931. They were labeled "Arrowhead and Big

Bear lakes". Now, it makes a great difference whether the plant is collected in the one or the other. So I took the matter up with him. He stated, finally, in reply that all were collected at Arrowhead save two or three he named. So I struck out "Big Bear" from most of the labels. But this is no way to do it. There is too much chance of error. - 12-31-'37

Re. Maunton (see above) I was a bit amused. He asked me to name the set; which I did. After I had done so, I found that he wished to make a present ^{of his own set} to the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden Herbarium. He did not say the set was determined by me. Curiously

some duplicates have come to the University of California Herbarium, being sent from the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden by way of exchange! - 12-31-'37.

- Oioetti, H. J. Met him today near the Great Eucalyptus at the northwest corner of the Life Sciences Building. He has aged very markedly - white hair and sunken wrinkled face. He seemed well, and cheerful after his long illness. He retired from active service in the College of Agriculture say about two years ago. At that time I contributed a letter of appreciation to the volume of letters given him by colleagues in the College of Agriculture. See copy in Jepson Cove-

espondence, vol. for 1935 about -
Jan. 4, 1937.

- Contributions to the History of
American Geology. Geo. P. Merrill.
1905. Washington.

- Watts. Collected *Trichos-
terna oblongum* at Sunset (Mari-
copa), July, 1893. Anything more
than a casual collector? No
initials given on label (written
by Mrs. K. Brandegee).

- Palmer, Edw. "Mt. Shasta and Vicin-
ity. July, 13-27, 1892". From
label of *Trichostema oblongum*,
Bth. Between Tulare and Tulare
Lake, Aug. 25-30, 1892. (from
label of *Trichostema lanceol-
atum*).

- Canby, Wm. M. Siskiyou mts.,
Calif., Aug. 8, 1885. (Label of
Trichostema simulatum.)

- Brandegee, K. She collected
Ewertia parsonsii in California.
This is or was in her time a rarely
collected plant in California; but
no locality, no date appears on
her label. Mrs. B. was too busy
with malevolent designs to attend
to this matter of field data.

Hundreds of her specimens are
without locality and without
collection date.

- Alphonso Wood. His California
journal is in the Dartmouth
Library at Hanover, New Hampshire.
cf. letter from Dr. Chas. J. Lynn, 1-20-38.
W. W. Eggleston told me that he
possessed the journal, having re-
ceived it from Wood's daughter.
At one time Eggleston corresponded
with me as to publication of the
journal and I offered to print
it in *Erythraea*; but E. did not

follow the matter up. At first, when the letter came from C. J. Lyon, I wondered how the journal chanced to be at Dartmouth; but it is no chance. On looking up Eggleston's record I see he is an alumnus of Dartmouth! so undoubtedly he bequeathed the journal to his alma mater.

- 1-24-38.
Locality Names on Labels.

- C. E. Michener and A. T. Bioletti, allies in botanical collecting, ^{firm} pale, - liked to give names to landmarks in the country side, canyons, hills and gullies. They enjoyed doing this but did not publish these names. They gave the name Sequoia Canon to Redwood Canon in Marin County, not knowing that it already had a name, or perhaps they

felt Sequoia canon sounded grander. Their names were put on places as a matter of amusement. Upon a high hill (with a flat summit) in the Oakland Hills they bestowed the name "Truncate Peak", taking the name from the botanical terminology and considering it rather a good joke. They commonly put such names on their specimen labels and since their specimens went far and wide, these names are widely scattered on labels in herbaria. Since we did not find the names on some of their labels or maps, I made inquiry of Bioletti as to the location of certain places. In one or two cases he could not tell. The name had been given light-heartedly or flippantly, by way of the

frivolous banter of the day - and not fixed in the memory for keeps. So, all sorts of things may arise as to locality names on labels. (1-25-'38). - I

asked Bioletti about Adobe Cañon, a ^{place} name on his Sonoma County labels. He could not tell. Now, Adobe Cañon may be a real folk place name and known as such locally; or it may very likely have been given by Michener and Bioletti. - 1-25-'38.

- Parry C.C. I have before me a chapter of Muir's Field Journal entitled "Camping at Lake Tahoe with Charles C. Parry" June, 1888. Nowhere in the chapter do I find mention of Dr. Parry, though the journal is lively, racy, filled with days events

and trivial matters. He mentions persons met, but not Parry. The Journal is well-sprinkled with botanical names. Muir had them from Parry! - 1-31-'38.
* but see p. 36 seq.

- Lambert, J. B. "Cridal Veil meadows are badly trampled at Black Springs. Met Mr. Lambert who has been camped there a month or more, collecting and studying moths and butterflies. A rare man who lived alone at Soda Springs for seventeen years and fenced 160 acres, carrying rails on his back. Now he is likely to lose his mountain crow by failing to get title before the park is organized." - John Muir's Journal, the chapter called "a Mountain Ramble."

-Yates, Harry S., died about the middle of January, ¹⁹³⁸, in Berkeley. Hardening of arteries. Yates collected in Trinity County in 1915 for the U.S. Forest Service, or at least while on some Forest Service detail. Currently he has been employed in the Herbarium of the California Forest Experiment Station ^{at Berkeley} as Curator. Mentally he was little more than a moron (tho' he had a Ph.D. from Univ. Cal.). He had, however, a way of starting a reply or comment, which concealed this defect in brain power and enabled him "to get by".

(cf. Biography in Matrono, about 1938.)

but suddenly stopping before betraying himself,

-Sanford, J. A., collected about Evanston, Wyoming, in 1883. sp. of *Phlox stansburgii*, June 12, 1883. His sp. in U.C. hb.

-Greene, S. L. The excellence of taste of this man showed itself in so many ways, even in quite small details. He made a plant label for his collections:

California,

at the top, simply California. Any idiot would know that it related to plants because it ^{belonged to,} covered a sheet, was attached to a sheet of plants. He would not stuffy himself by writing Plants of California. Similarly he did not print the word date. He put the date down, July 17, 1892, say, and he conceived that any fool would know that was a date, that it would not have to have the word date printed before it in order to identify it. Besides, his labels in appearance were

elegant, since not all cluttered up with unnecessary wording. - 2-12-38.

- Eisen, Gustav. He collected a number of fine plants in ^{the} Fresno County Sierra Nevada. One of them was *Phlox speciosa*, April, 1874. He never recorded a specific locality I think. The evidence all points to this: that in the Sierra Nevada he collected only in Fresno County, directly ^{opposite} his home at or near Rancher Creek on the valley plain in Fresno Co.

- A. M. Conzenter. Probably all his plants, printed label "Placer County, Aug. - Oct., 1892," were collected at Bowman Lakes, Nevada Co.

- Brown, W. H. His Zoological Survey plant number labels were small pieces of paper, $1\frac{3}{4}$ & $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 1 inch wide, parallelograms, on

which to write simply the number. The paper is or was white, though much of it was the old-fashioned blue letter paper ruled with close lines.

- Edwards, Henry. Collected *Phlox Douglasii* at Summit sta., Placer Co., July, 1876.

- E. R. Drew. He himself collected the specimens in the Drew herbarium, a gift to Univ. Cal. herb., unless otherwise indicated.

- Brewer, W. H. Sometimes the slip (cf. p. 32) is a square slip $1\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

- Lemmon, J. G. Re. *Collomia grandiflora*, a printed label, "Sierra Valley to Yosemite". How characteristic of Lemmon! Moreover, no date.

- Brannan, Sam. He collected with Kellogg, cf. *Polemonium* ^{Dr. A} *carneum* Gray, Sausalito Ravine,

May 5, 1870.

- Gibbons, W. P., M. D. Collected in the Siskiyous in 1895; as at Bolston (*Polemonium carneum* Hb. U. C.).
- Harford, W. G. Was on Mt. Gouneso. Collected *Polemonium eximium* Greene, at 12,300 ft. cf. Pitt. 3:305.
- Lemmon, J. G. He had characteristic little narrow strips ^{$2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$} of paper which he attached to ^{the} ~~of~~ms. with a locality, the name and sometimes a number. cf. *Polemonium pulcherrimum* no. 77, U. C. hb.
- Muir, John. A sheet of *Gilia purgens* in Herb. J. H. Redfield, collected 1875, labeled "Sierra Nevada." (Herb. U. C.).

- Vasey, G. R. Bot. Cal. 2:466, shows he collected *Polemonium carneum* on Angel Isl.
- Muir, John. I have just finished editing the "botany" in the journals of John Muir which are to be published in book form this spring by Houghton Mifflin & Co. Muir sports botanical terms very freely and very loosely in his journal, especially scientific names. He will use a specific name, the specific part of a binomial by itself frequently. He will speak of the lobata, the sitchensis, the flexilis for certain trees. The Douglas fir he speaks of indifferently as "the Douglas," "the Douglas Spruce," "the Douglasii." He writes of Patton's Spruce, Mertens Spruce, the Pattonians,

the Mertensians, - so that one is not certain of the identity.

Apparently he had no interest in botanists to speak of. He was at Lake Tahoe with Dr. C. C. Parry and mentions him only once in his journal, saying of a canoe trip when the water was rough that Parry nearly fell over backward in the water. When living at his home in Alhambra Valley he never once visited the botanists at the University in Berkeley so far as I can remember. He made a trip to San Francisco to call upon Keith the artist and records the trip in his journal. -

Mar. 10, 1938.

- Muir, John. Met the party of botanists at Shiloh, in 1894, while he was with the Harri-

man Expedition. Mentions none of us in his journal. This note appears of the comment top p. 36 ante.

- Nuttall, Thos. His journey with the Wyath Expedition took him through Wyoming into southern Idaho. "Rocky Mts." as a collecting note on Nuttall's spms. must always mean, for this trip, Wyoming, unless possibly ss. Idaho.

- Douglas, David. ^{(a scholar,} Came to call on a Mr. A. G. Harvey of Vancouver, B. C., who is making a hobby of the explorations of David Douglas. He is going into the matter quite thoroughly. Has just come from Monterey and Salinas where he interviewed descendants of Hartnell, the British Consul at Monterey, in whose house Douglas lived

while at Monterey. — He had also obtained some dates for various places of Douglas visits, — San Juan Bautista, Santa Barbara, San Francisco de Solano. — Mar. 14, 1938.

-Baker, M. S. He makes extremely good specimens and usually the collection is ample. He has a trick, however, of putting down on his label an extremely local name without any indication of county or even of state. Of course, ordinarily, "California" may be taken for granted on his labels.

Just now I run across a good folder of *Navarretia intertexta* collected by Baker.

The label is sloppily written in pencil. The locality is

"Wilder's". Now I happen to know this is the Wilder home near Corlotta, Humboldt Co., but ordinarily I do not recognize his ranch names and consequently do not know the nearest town or other landmark, not even the county. (13-18-38.)

Baker (see above) wrote Wilder so cursorily that my research assistant took it to be

Willeto and so wrote it!!

With many authors "Willeto" might have been accepted.

I might myself have slipped on it.

— L. A. R. Peckinpah was the (Mrs.) wife of T. E. Peckinpah.

He left the Peckinpah hill country very early, having sold his interests to his brother. — C. L. Peckinpah, in litt. →

Apr. 16, 1938. — I perceive that in the days when Mrs. L. A. R. ^{now} Peckinpah called at the Botany Building, somewhere about 1898, to see me and talk native plants, on her way from Fresno Co. to Yountville, she was in all probability merely returning to Yountville, her real home, from a visit with her relatives at Peckinpah Hill. I had thought of Peckinpah Hill as being her home, and that her visits to Yountville were to a sort of winter domicile. But probably her real home was Yountville. — 4-18-38.

— Douglas, David. f. Letter from A. G. Harvey, Apr. 19, 1938. Contains list of places in Cal. visited by Douglas, with dates.

— Kellogg, Albert. F. B. 11:96.

— Peckinpah, Mrs. L. A. R. See p. 39. She collected a *Stachys*, recorded as new by Greene, S. lanuginosa, in 1890. "mts. of Fresno Co".

— California. "The Columbia River and Green River, a branch of the Rio Colorado, — streams whose respective windings seem to circumscribe the whole of New California except that portion washed by the Pacific Ocean." — Note from Botany of the Blechny, p. 715. Note that the rendezvous of the American Trappers on Green River is spoken of as "in the interior of California."

— Work, John. Journal. A chief trader of the Hudson Bay Co. during his expedition from Vancouver to the Flatheads and Blackfeet. 1923

- Ball, John. Autobiography. Mem-
ber of the Wyeth Expedition,
1832. 1925.
- Academy of Pacific Coast History.
Vols. 1 to 3 et seq.
- Nevins, Allan. Fremont, the West's
Greatest Adventurer. 2 vols. 1928.
- Dunn, Geo. W. Collected at Colton
in 1888 (*Gilia densifolia*).
- Gregg, Josiah. C. P. Everett, rare
book dealer of New York City
advertises a set of "Commerce
of the Prairies" for \$45.00 in
June, 1938.
- Greene, E. L. In the last year that
he was in Berkeley he procured a
copy of Lester Ward's Washington
Flora. With this and Gray's
Manual he proceeded to compile
a Washington flora in order to
express, as he said, his own
ideas about species. "I will

- have it all ready to publish when
I get there and thus surprise
those Washington botanists!"
he said. - Apparently he
changed his mind when he
got to Washington. - W. H. J.
1938
It was my notion at the time
the novelty of the flora would
reside largely in names of
pre-Linnean genera and in
various changes suiting his
ideas of nomenclature. The
whole matter surprised me
greatly and made a deep
impression on my mind.
- Douglas, D., cf. Jepson Corresp-
ondence, 32:244. Also see
separate by John Goldie (Brit. Col.
Hist. Anar. 2:89).
 - Brannon, Sam. cf. *Phacelia*
brannoni Kell. now referred to
P. fremontii.

- Congdon, J.W. I have up 2 or 3 sheets from Congdon, collected by him at "Palo Alto Creek, Marin County" and labeled in his hand. For example he collected July 19, 1897, *Melissa officinalis* at Palo Alto Creek, Marin. He uses his regular printed label "J.W. Congdon. Mariposa", but the rest of it is written legibly in his own hand. Now Congdon's localities are very dependable; but I can find no Palo Alto Creek in Marin County. I wrote the Sierra Club with negative results. I wrote San Rafael Chamber of Commerce and received a reply dated Feb. 1, 1938. I am now corresponding with their Mr. Clifford Black, 30 Medway Road, Lansdale (San Jose area)

- Hoover, Robert Francis. This young man has the most profound mind in the sense of clear thinking and penetration to the heart of a matter of any student even in my laboratory in near fifty years. He is, however, amazingly reticent. An account of his characteristics as to reticence ^(see p. 49 seq.) is recorded in my personal journal "Men and Mammals", vol. 11, p. 119.

Another less striking incident: *Astragalus giffordii* Eastw. has characters as a species - but no one has even collected it save ^{E.W.} Gifford - somewhere near Involucrum. I suggested to Dr. Hoover that he watch for it if in that region at the proper season. He went after it quite recently but failed to find

it. He did not say a word about it. Another student would have reported back to me at once - bursting with interest, he might have been voluble to a degree. But not Dr. Horn. I discovered that he had been at Trilobum only by a chance inquiry. - July 4, 1938.

- Greene, E. L. On Thursday, June 30, '38 Morris Carpenter, a well-known physician of New York City, called on me at my laboratory. On entering my private laboratory he saw a portrait of E. L. Greene hanging on the wall. ^{Professor} ^{delightedly} He exclaimed: "Ah! there is old Greene!"

Remember that he had not ^{seen} Greene, since he was a student under him about 1892; at any rate not since 1894. Moreover

the portrait was a small one and not very noticeable as compared with some others on my walls. I am sure few worth ^{July 4, 1938.} while students ever forgot him.

- Scupham, J. R. Discovered *Quemone baldensis* on a mt. near Loto Lake, western Plumas Co., which A. Eastwood described as *A. californica* n. sp. Scupham was a member of the Cal. Acad. Sci.; an engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. *Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci.* ser. 2: 6: 423.

- Eastwood, Alice { *Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci.* ser. 2, vol. 6, p. 427 (1896).

"*Brachia purdyi* n. sp. This comes under Hookera, according to Professor Greene (*Bull. Cal. Acad. Sci.*, v. 126)". It could not come under Hookera according to Greene because he never knew it. What Eastwood meant was that it comes under

Hookera, is to be referred to the genus *Hookera*, according to the classification of these plants as set forth by Professor Greene.

- Behr, H. H. He was a vice-president of the Academy in 1896 (cf. Proc. ser. 2, 6: 567^{Cal.}).

- Purpus, C. A., Galen Clark, J. W. Congdon, C. F. Stone, Gustav Esch, all mentioned, Proc. Cal. Acad. ser. 2, 6: 566-567. Also J. W. Blankinship.

- Jafson, W. L., elected member Cal. Acad, July 6, 1896. cf. Proc. ser. 2, 6: 567.

- Parry, C. C., Lemmon, J. J., and Palmer, Edw. Proc. Am. Acad. 12: 51.

- Hartford, W. J., was once on Mt. Conness (Pitt. 3: 305), where he discovered a *Polemonium* used by Greene as type of *P. eximium*.

- Dodd, Mrs. Willie B. cf. Bot. Gaz. 34: 437. Probably the same person that collected in Yosemite (cf. *Lewisia yosemitana*.)

- Hoover, R. B. Cont. from p. 45.

Reticence is not the word. Reticence implies an active desire to be uncommunicative, to withhold something. Whereas Hoover is taciturn, just naturally silent or uncommunicative by disposition.

- Wislizenus, A. Collected *Monardella laevis* at La Crescenta in 1897. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 12: 81. Macbride & Payson. Collected at Agnes

June 22, 1915. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 12: 81.

- Engelmann, Geo. Visited Berkeley in 1850. Collected in Berkeley on July 4, *Monardella villosa* (cf. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 12: 47).

- Vasey, J. R., botanized in Cal. in 1875. Greene published *Monardella neglecta* on the basis of spms. from Marin County by Vasey, adding "The special locality is, of course, unknown". Since Vasey often failed to record exact locality, the "of course" may refer to the lapse of Vasey. Or, it may mean this, that if either Vasey or Dunn labels carried a locality to, ^{Greene} would have given it. Vasey and Dunn, both, say simply Marin Co., as I (Greene) have said, having said that, there was of course nothing more of. Pitt. 5: 82. For Vasey's lack of exact locality see also Pitt. 5: 86.
- Epling, C. See his letters to me about 1923-1924. I put him to work on *Monardella* that is he asked me for a

- thesis subject and I gave him that genus while he was at Missouri Botanical Garden.
- See his letter to me, Mar. 4, 1924, in Jepson Correspondence, vol. 35.
- Dodd, Mrs. R. F. Collected in Yosemite in 1891.
- Duflot de Mofras. Travels on the Pacific Coast, 1840-1842. Translated by Marguerite E. Wilbur. 2 vol. 1937. (French ed. in Bancroft Lib.).
- Horn, Dr. J. H., U. S. A. Botanized in Owens Valley in 1863. Collected *Gilia wilcoxii*
- Wagner, H. R. The Plains and the Rockies. A Bibliography of Original Narratives of Travel and Adventure 1800-1865. (1937).
- Bigelow, Jacob, whom Asa Gray calls the Nestor of American Botany, visited California in 1870. cf. letter from Asa Gray in

Bolander Collection, dated Apr. 29, 1870. On Apr. 30, 1870, he writes again: "I have given G. B. Emerson (Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts) and Dr. J. Bigelow (Flora Californiensis &c - the Nestor of our Botanists, aged 85, or so) an introduction to you"

- Brandegee, K. cf. letter from John Thomas Howell, July 26, 1938 and its accompanying K. Brandegee letter. Jepson correspondence, vol. 41.

- Douglas, David, - Lflet W. Bot. 2:94.

- Vancouver, Geo. Lflet W. Bot. 2:97.

- "Early Cal. Hospitality" by Anna Bégué de Packman. (Arthur H. Clark Co., Glendale, Calif. 2.50)

- Longhead, Flora Haines. Handbook of Nat. Sci.

- Bieber, R. P. Southern Trails to Calif. in 1849. Arthur H. Clark Co. Glendale. 60.

- Hall, H. M. "Eastern Base of Mt. San Jacinto" probably means Palm Cañon as to his earlier collecting always, that is betw. Palm Spgs. and Vandewater Flat. cf. his label of *Argelia densifolia*, 2500 ft. I was with him on this trip!

- Douglas, D. *Gilia virgata* (Bth.). "Monterey Co., California", Douglas Spm. in U. C. Hb. - Craig in Bull. Torr. Club 61:394. There is not the slightest ground in fact for stating Douglas as "Monterey Co." though we may believe Douglas collected there.

- Canby, Wm. C. He was in Yosemite Valley Aug. 15, 1895 (*Gilia aggregata*)

- Sanford, J. A., collected at Evanston, Wyo. in 1883. See *Gilia aggregata*, no. 330, June 20, 1883.
- Carpenter, Allen. One the basis of a statement by him I have recorded that his 1893 collection of plants was made at Bowman Lakes in Nevada Co. The printed label of Herb. U.C. reads Placer Co. A few may have been collected in Placer Co., but the bulk of the collection was made at Bowman Lakes. I note that a contemporaneous ^{herb.} label (*Gilia aggregata*) was changed by pen from Placer Co. to "Nevada Co. alt. 7000 ft" (handwriting of Mrs M. M. Hardy).
- "Der Wissenschaft ist ein Kampfplatz" - C. B. Presl. cf. F. B. 44:49, ante.

- Harcourt, Mrs. J. H. Collected a little in Mono Co. in 1888. (Shively Hb.)
- Greene, E. L. "Sierras about Donner Lake, Oct. 14, 1875", Greene 476 (*Gilia congesta* in Herb. Gray).
- Eisen, Gustav. Summit sta., Nevada Co., July, 1891.
- Whitley, J. D. His reports to Cal. Legislature on progress of Geol. Survey. cf. list in Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. ser. 2, 3:331. Doubtless contains remarks on the botany.
- Bolander, H. U. Did not number his plants in numerical sequence in order of collection. He has:
no. 6400. Mt. Diablo, Apr. 1866
No. 6401. Sierra Pass. Sept. 1866.
No. 6402. Mt. Diablo, Apr. 1866.
which leads to trouble at times.
- Gray, A. In *Syn. Fl.* ^{2:135} he gives no geog. distrib. or range at all for *Collomia gilioides*.

- Brewer, W. H. ascent of Mt. Diablo.
Cf. F. B. 28: 152.
- Bancroft, F. W. collected at Knight's Ferry,
Stanislaus Co., Apr. 1895.
- Dunn, Geo. W., cf. Julia Dunn's tell.
Bull. Cal. Acad. 1: 142.

- Lemmon, J. G. One of his
printed labels ^{has a gika in} reads: Flora of
California and Nevada.

Crafton to Oakland.

Legit J. G. Lemmon".

No date. No number.

Crafton is the village where
he had been stopping with
G. C. Parry.

- Smith, Wallace. Garden of the
Sun. A history of the San Joaquin
Valley from 1772 to 1839.

- Greene, E. L., a summation of
his strong points of character:
F. B. 50: 191.

- Greene, E. L., never betrayed to me, during
his years 1890-1894, that he was engaged
or irritated by the vindictive attacks
of Mrs. K. Brandegee in Zor, during
those years. Yet he took Parish to
task for contributing to Zor. Mrs.
Parish told me of this and the
anecdote is related in F. B. 51:
163. Parish replied that was not
a question that should come up
between friends!

Now here arises a curious
question. Can any one be a friend
who gives aid and comfort to
your enemies? As a matter of
fact Greene was right in chal-
lenging Parish. Parish at bottom
did not really like Greene. He
admired him for certain strong
points; he respected Greene's
scholarship; he valued correspondence
with him. But he gave to Greene no
heartly friendship. - W. L. J., 8-20-38.
Cont. see - over -

Indeed he disliked strongly Greene's autocratic side, his demand for conformity.

- Brandegee, H. One continually runs across her ^{specimens, sometimes} perfectly good specimens or even excellent ones, without locality, date or any fact associated with them. cf. *Gilia leptomeria*.

- Carpenter, Allen Melville; who collected at Bowman Lake, Nevada Co., in 1892; is now a Professor of Pathology in some New York Medical College.

- Milliken, Jessie. A graduate student who came to me from Cornell Univ. and wrote a thesis on *Polemoniaceae* (U. C. Publ. Bot. vol. 2, no. 1, - 1904). It is now a long time ago but Miss M. either consulted or borrowed material from the Herbarium

of the California Academy of Sciences. Immediately Miss Alice Eastwood got busy on *Polemoniaceae* and rushed a paper into print in order to anticipate any possible new species of Miss Milliken. - I am, again, going over *Polemoniaceae* and note the conservatism of Miss Milliken's paper. - 8-28-38.

- Jorg. A. T. History of the Linnean Soc. of London. Taylor & Francis. London.

- Bolander, H. M. "Dear Bolander, - With the completest pleasure

- *Staphylea Bolanderi* it shall be! Asa Gray."

A post card in Bolander collection.

- Mutsun Languages of Cal. A vocabulary. Rev. F. Felipe Amos de la Cuesta. 1862. (Shea's Library of Linguistics).
- Davidson, Geo. cf. Types and Original Citations, vol. 2, p. 200.
- Many Cal. botanists are noted as to biographical facts in "Types and Original Citations", vol. 2. and perhaps vol. 1. Partial indices in back.
- Rose, J. N., cf. F. B. 1: 50.
- Hawley. Early days of Santa Barbara. 1920. (Damber & Pine Cat.).
- Ball, John. Autobiography; Member of the Wyeth Expedition, 1925.
in 1832.
- Portola Exped., Anza Exped., Diary of Duncan, etc. cf. Academy of Pacific Coast History, vols. 1-3, etc.

- J. C. Fremont, by Allan Nevins, 2 vols.
- John Work. Journal of expedition from Vancouver to the Flatheads etc. By Lewis & Phillips. 1923.
- Brandegee, Katharine. It should be the object of a sketch of Mrs. B. to show the wisdom, the fertility, even the folly of such a life as she led, even the things which she started to do well, such as herborizing, failed in great part because lacking the power to complete and finish a task. Thousands of specimens collected lack force of collection. On the other hand there was no lack of power to complete and finish and carry on where her personal hatreds were involved. She used a device against those she hated by counting their friends. She fauned ob-

seriously almost, upon
 Miss McDermott, one of my
 students, to detach her from
 me. It was a semesters life.
 H. M. Hall once came to me
 for my advice. Mrs. B.
 wished him "to follow up"
 Heller as Heller made "new
 species" and show up these
 new species as false, in
 the manner in which Mrs.
 B. lambasted Greene. I
 advised him ^{E. L.} against such a
 course. I told him he should
 plan some big piece of work,
 stick to it, make it his
 own and do all his work
 in an entirely impersonal
 way. In spite of the intimacy
 of his associations with Mrs.
 B. I am sure he would have
 had the good sense so to

do in any case.

10. A. S. Sells' article on Mrs.
 B. (Univ. Cal. Publ. Bot.) is a
 characteristic whitewash. It
 is an affront. We are asked
 to believe that in the 100
 articles Mrs. B. dissembled
 her love for Greene. Evidently
 she went to Washington
 and courted Greene in 1912.
 Why? Because a real monage
 had appeared in the Cali-
 fornia horizon, namely
 The Flora of California.
 -10-11-'38.

- Dr. W. R. Maxon remarked to
 me that E. L. Greene must have
 suffered terribly in a mental way
 because of the terrible charges
 circulated against him privately
 by Mrs. K. Brandegee. This
 remark was made to me at

New in 1930. Greene himself, commented only briefly, on a remark of mine about the malignity of lvs. B. He said: "There exists no hell's fury like a woman scorned." I do not recall that he ever made any other comment than on the occasion when he referred to that legendary place which has been made so terrible in character to the human mind by the efforts of the church and many poets. - 10-11-38.

- Blaisdell, F. E., M.D. of Calaveras Co., was something of a collector. Cf. Nat. Directory, 1895. He lived at Mokelumne Hill. I find a label in Cal. Acad., viz. Herbarium Blaisdellianum as a heading (*Scutellaria californica*).

- Rixford, J. P., collected *Scutellaria californica* at Cisco, July, 1916.
 - Mexia, Gues. ^{in Berkeley.} died July 12, 1938; born May 27, 1870 in Georgetown, D.C., where her father was a representative of Mexico. Her mother = Sarah R. Wilmer (of a family of judges and bishops of Maryland). Her grandfather = General José Antonio Mexia, Mexican general under President Santa Anna. Her father = General Enrique A. Mexia.
 - Botany of the Cal. Geol. Surv. 2 vols., offered by Stechert Co., N. Y., \$15⁰⁰. It is my remembrance the original price was \$10⁰⁰ per vol. (Stechert, Cat. no. 104, 1938.)

- Green, E. L. He took with him to Washington sets of plants of the U.S. Baker collection, R. M. Austin collection, of the N. B. Wilson collection, of the

Geo. Hansen collection (cf. Pitt. 5:65).
It is my belief that in the case
of all these the collections were
paid for with University funds.

- Behr, Hans Herman. ^{Oct. 25, '38.} cf. the memor-
ial, Calif. Academy of Sciences,
1905, with portrait, by F. Gutzkow,
Geo. Chismore, and Alice East-
wood.

- Hooker, J. D., Oration on, by F. O.
Bower, 1912. 2 portraits. 36 pp.

- R. F. Bingham. *Convolvulus bing-*
hamiae Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad.
2:417 (1887).

- The "Big Four", Article (review) in
Time, c. Oct. 1938, describing
Leland Stanford. Stanford provides
Dr. C. C. Parry with a pass to travel
about California. Wherefore
Parry's *Arctostaphylos stan-*
fordiana.

Nuttall, Thos. Exterior of Fort Hall
in 1849. From "Congressional Report".
Reproduced in "Forty-Niners", p. 174.

- Bigelow, John Milton. cf. sketch
in Sargent's *Silva N. Am.*, 1:88.
Sargent has a considerable number
of sketches of botanists scattered
through the *Silva* volumes.

- Torrey, John.

Pickering, Charles.

Engelmann, Geo.

Gray, Asa.

Parry, C. C.

Rothrock, J. T.

All with chapters in
Kelly, H. A., "Some Am.
Med. Botanists".

- Hulse, J. W., Proc. R. Rep. 128. He discovered *Sierrax Calif-ornica* Torr. cf. Smithsonian Contrib. 6: 4 (1853), Sacramento River, "upon crossing", i.e. in canyon.
- Fremont, Jessie Benton. Car West Sketches. 1890.
- California. Dix ans de Residence d'un Missionnaire dans les Deux Californies. L'Abbe Henry J. A. Abrie.
- Kennedy, W. L., cf. Gilia Kennedyi Porter, Bot. Gaz. 2: 77 (1877); Gray, Syn. Fl. 2: 137.
- Beavers in Cal. Shasta Beaver trapped in Modoc region in 1826. This fact has relation to Hudson Bay Company routes and the routes of Douglas. See Grinnell, ^{David} "Fur-bearing Mammals of California".

- Nuttall, Thos. cf. Washington Irving, Astoria, vol. 1, pp. 151, 182. Also notice of John Brodbery.
- Eisen, Gustav. He brought all his ^{early-day} plants to Dr. A. Kellogg at the Calif. Academy probably. Everything indicates that his Sierran trips were all in Kings River region, or on San Joaquin. Cf. a label of *Phlox caespitosa* (*P. douglasii*) in Hb. U. C., collected by Eisen on Woodchuck Creek, tributary Kings River, in 1876.
- Hickman, "Bill" (William). W. H. Brigham's Destroying Angel; journey to Cal., etc. 1872.
- "Summit", at Cal. Acad. Sci. in the period 1867-^{by botanists} 1899 about, meant "Summit C. P. R. R." cf. label on *Phlox douglasii* var. *diffusa* collected by Hy Edwards in 1876. ^{July,} (U. C. Hb.)
- Brandegee, T. S. cf. Piper, Fl. Wash. p. 457, "without locality". How characteristic. ^{no. 6}

- Gambel, William. On the Columbia River. cf. Proc. Acad. Phila. 4:11 (1848).

- Nuttall, Thos. His name appears in Washington Irving's "Astoria." John Jacob Astor ^{of New York} organized in 1810 the Pacific Fur Company and sent an expedition by sea to the mouth of the Columbia River and an expedition overland in 1811 under the leadership of Wilson Price Hunt. Hunt engaged his company of voyageurs at Montreal, in July, 1810, and proceeded by Green Bay to Prairie du Chien and thence down the Mississippi to St. Louis, arriving Sept. 3, 1810. Left St. Louis, Oct. 21, 1810. Hunt recruited here Joseph Miller (formerly U.S.A.) On the Missouri River at winter

quarters (mouth of the Rodowa), he was joined by Robert M'ellan. ^{* Also} by John Bradbury and Thomas Nuttall, scientists (cf. ^{vol. 1,} p. 151, edition of 1836, - Carey, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia). The voyage up the Missouri River resumed ^{from St. Charles.} At Charrette on Jan. 17, 1811 (cf. p. 154, vol. 1). Got back to Rodowa, winter quarters, Apr. 17, 1811. Bradbury mentioned on p. 163, p. 164. On Apr. 28, 1811, they were at mouth of the Platt River. Naturalists mentioned, p. 166. "Arden of a Botanist", pp.

* From the winter quarters at Rodowa Hunt returned to St. Louis, came back up the river; was joined at St. Charles by Bradbury and Nuttall.

182-183. On July 18, ^(p. 234) Hunt and his expedition left the river at the "Anickara Village" to proceed by land. Nuttall remained here

with Manuel Lisa of the Missouri Fur Company's expedition. Bradbury and Brackenridge^(p. 235) had left previously for St. Louis with a Lisa party. (John Day had joined the party at Hudson; cf. p. 146). Henry Brackenridge, a passenger with the Lisa party, wrote a narrative* of the expedition. He is mentioned on p. 205, p. 206. Bradbury mentioned on p. 206. Hunt and his party journeyed down the Snake River under incredible hardships and loss of members to the Columbia River and Astoria. A small party under Robert Stuart returned across the Rocky Mts. and reached, after great suffering, St. Louis. A difficulty in the Irving narrative is that one

* Could this contain the Nuttall anecdote I am seeking?

is at a loss about the year in which the events related took place. Sometimes a month and day is given but nearly always without a year.

- Gambel, William. M.D. Crossed the Rocky Mts. to the Columbia and Willamette; came to California (San Diego, San Pedro, Santa Barbara, Monterey) and returned east by way of Santa Fe. All of which is inferred from Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. n. ser., vol. 1, part 2 (Description of Plants collected by William Gambel in the Rocky Mountains and Upper California. By Thomas Nuttall). He was an ornithologist (cf. p. 149, footnote).

- Douglas, D. He collected *Linanthus dichotomus*. Since this is not along the coast, if obtained in

the South Coast Ranges he must have gone well to the interior. He might have obtained it at Sonoma.

- Brandegee, T. S. I once found on a label of a plant of his collecting the locality name Tunis with a date fortunately, because many of his labels carry no date. There is no Tunis in California save near Los Angeles on the flat, which would not do for a species apparently northern in ^{mountain} California. However, in the course of time I turned up in my own field records the name "Tunis Mill" in northern Lake Co. on Elk Mt. This was evidently Brandegee's station because the date on his label corresponded

with the date he was on Snake Mtn. in that neighborhood.

- Bolander, W. H., see F.B. 58:413.
- Greene, S. L. See note in "Oberlin College" note book, p.

- Wrangell. First Russian governor of Alaska. In San Francisco on Jan. 12, 1939, was Baron Charles T. Rokassowski von Wrangell, descendant of the above, and cousin of the commander-in-chief of the War-time White Army of Russia. See S. F. Examiner, Jan. 12, 1939, p. 14.

- *Militzia lutea* A. DC. Prod. 9: 296 (1845), type loc. "in California ad Snake Country, Tolmie". This is Idaho of present day and shows the extent of country covered by the term California a century ago.

— Greene, E. L. The most diverse opinions have been expressed about his new species, especially those published after leaving California. Mostly his species have not fared well. I myself have been unable "to see" hundreds or even thousands of his Cal. species. For example: *Navarretia heterodoxa* Greene is in my judgment a "good" species which I have accepted in print from the start of my beginnings as an author. But *Navarretia parvula* looks like a duplicate of the type of *Nav. heterodoxa*; at least as represented by a topotype of Eastwood (June, 1857). It is incredible to me how even a splitter could make

- a new sp. of *N. parvula*. — But compare a letter from my friend, Prof. G. N. Jones, who expresses the greatest admiration for Greene's species. See his letter dated Dec. 4, 1938. (Jepson Correspondence).
- Wadler, Charlotte M. See a list of her botanical trips in her letter* dated Jan. 13, 1939.
- The term California and its wide application: cf. "Rocky Mountains of Upper California", by Thos. Nuttall, Jour. Acad. Phila. n. ser. 1: 161.
- Nuttall, Thos. Note various of his localities where he collected himself: "Humboldt's Forts of the Colorado of the West" — Jour. Acad. Phila. n. ser. 1: 160. "On the summit of the Rocky Mts., near the Colorado of the West, at the highest land," p. 160.
- * also Jan. 31, 1939. Went to San Pedro Martin!

- Lemmon, J. G. often had a nice printed label for his sets of a species, for example for *Gilia cotulifolia* (misdet. as *Gilia squarrosa*). He gives a locality (which he often does not), but no date!

- Greene, E. L. A weak presentation of *Microsteris* species in Pitt. 3:300 et seq. His *M. humilis* is supported by the weakest statements: 1. That Douglas recognized it as distinct (!). 2. That the name *humilis* may "be considered sufficiently diagnostic". He also relies on probability, because he does not know Douglas' plant; he defers vastly to a field man (Leiberg) instead of to a critical appraisal of a long series of specimens. In

the case of 3 of his 7 species, he cites no specimens at all!

- Hilgard, E. W. discovered *Polemonium pectinatum* Greene in Wash. Hilgard joined the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Washington. His cousin Villard was the head or one of the leaders of that enterprise, the U. P. R. R.

- Palmer, Edw. Am. Nat. 12:598.

Am. Mid. Nat. 18:354, etc.

Pop. Sci. Mo. 28:348 (194).

(Biography by Safford). Bot.

Gaz. 92:61 Candor, 30:290.

- Cooper, J. G. Candor, 30:273 (biog.)

- Beckwidge, H. W. With Manuel Lisa on the trip up the Missouri River. Journal. p. 58, Osage Indians. Nuttall mentioned: 64, 102, 140, 152. Bradbury mentioned: 101, 105, 109, 116, 117, 128, 132, 138, 139, 140, 146 (return), 148, 149.

- Pedro Fages. A historical, political and natural description of California. Transl. by H. I. Priestley, 1937.

Islay, p. 59. Oaks, p. 78.

Soaproot, p. 78.

- Mociño, Jose Mariano. Biografía brev. Anal. Inst. Biología 9: 263-270. Portrait, 1938. By Ibarra Cabrera, Silvio.

- Hulse, J. W. cf. Smithsonian Contrib. 6: 4 (*Styrax californica*).

- Blankinship, J. W. On Feb. 16, '39, I wrote him a letter addressed to Kelseyville. The post office there returned it the next day marked "deceased".

- Dunn, J. W. cf. J. H. Barnhart in litt. 3-12-35.

- Torrey, John, cf. Barnhart as above.

- W. L. Kennedy. cf. *Eriogonum Kennedyi* Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 12: 263 (1877). *Gilia Kennedyi* Porter, Bot. Gaz. 2: 77 (1877).

- Dunn, Geo. W. San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 25, 1904, has an article on Dunn, an account of his poverty and admission to the county almshouse, San Francisco Co.

Dr. E. O. Essig has in his files a letter from the Dept. of Public Health, San Francisco, dated Oct. 14, 1929, and signed by C. M. Wollenberg, Superintendent. The letter says:

J. W. Dunn, born May 14, 1814, native of New York, widower, admitted to almshouse Aug. 24, 1904, left of his own accord, Dec. 3, 1904. He did not die in the almshouse.

cf. *Psyche*, vol. 9, p. 69.

- Bolander, H. U.

Henry Nicolson Bolander
Married Rosa Maria Hiege
in U. S. A. Native of Switzerland.
Married in Feb., 1857, in
Columbus, Ohio.

Children: 1. Louis Philip Bolander,
2. Theodore Lincoln Bolander
(died in 1928), and two
daughters (twins): Malvinia
Henrietta Bolander and
Blara Marie Bolander.

^{H. U.}
The first married an Anderson,
the second a Wright.

bf. letter from Mrs. H. U.
Anderson, March 10, 1939.

- Lobb, Wm. Was probably in the
Zahus region since *Urena lobbi*
does not occur S. of Eldorado Co.

- Shockley, W. A. Heclaster's Shock-
leyi Gray - a most remarkable
plant in memory of him.

- Nuttall, Thos. *Fraxia*. "This section is
so perfectly natural and distinct
from all the other *Fraxias*, that
we cannot help regretting its aboli-
tion as a genus". - *Trans. Acad. Nat. Sci.*
Phil. n. ser. vol. 1, p. 157 (1848).
Poor rhetoric to begin with since he recog-
nizes *Fraxia* as a genus and publishes
two new species under it! What he
means is: This genus, regarded a section
by some authors x x x we cannot help
regretting that these authors have
abolished it is a genus.

- Brandegee, K. Her "Geiger Grade" is
near Virginia City, Nevada.

- Canby, Wm. M. Made a journey to
California in 1847. Was on mt.

Shasta Sept. 7 in company with
C. S. Sargent and John Muir.

He calls Muir, Professor Muir.
Professor was a title of honor in that
day. cf. label with *Urena lobbi*.

- Fremont, J. C. good line portrait in
Jessie Benton Fremont's *Souvenirs*, opp.
p. 188.

— Eastwood, A. She distributed many plants with a printed indication, "Near the Boundary between Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties". At one time I thought there were all actually ^{collected} in Santa Barbara County, though near the San Luis Obispo County ^{line}. One could not tell by reason of any special locality, if given, since the name was so obscure, as a ranch name. Now I run across this ^{same} printed label with the notation "betw. Pozo and La Panga", which is San Luis Obispo County.

— 3-28-'39.

— Parish, S. B. Used "Mohave Desert" ^{the term} somewhat loosely. North slope or drainage of San Bernardino Mts. was to him "Mohave Desert,"

since he puts down on labels, "Holcomb Valley," Mohave Desert", or "Cushmanburg Springs, Mohave Desert". He uses "Sand Creek, Mohave Desert, Los Angeles Co." for a spec. of *Eriodictyon crassifolium* (his 1907) which I do not find on maps but which may be the creek in Sand Canon, opening south from Santa Clara River, northerly across the divide of a mountain ridge from San Fernando Valley.

— Kellogg, A. On the label of a sheet of *Nema rothrockii*, *Hydrophyllaceae* (U. C. Hb.) — is the indication Mt. Whitney,

Kellogg in Kellogg's hand!! I had no knowledge of Kellogg ever being on Mt. Whitney and I am a little sceptical. But it looks like a collector's own label.

- Wright, Chas., Collected *Cuscuta subinclusa* at Mare Island in 1878.
- cf. Gucker, Ill. Biol. Monog. 6:70
- Gambel, William, Dr. Nuttall based his *Eriodictyon angustifolium* on a Gambel collection, "Sierra of Upper California". Gambel could not have collected this in the California of today since our only known station, New York Mt., is outside his route. He must, therefore, have collected it in Arizona, since the species occurs in Arizona and he crosses Arizona on his way east? Arizona in Gambel's day was still, loosely, a part of California.
- Gilbois, W. P., he collected in the Siskiyou Mts. in 1896. He had a herbarium. Some of his plants came to HB, U. C. cf. *Hydrophyllum occidentale*.

- Wislizenus, A., Dr. Cf. Engelmann, Collected Works, p. 39.
- Wright, C. Collected *Cuscuta salina* at Mare Island.
- cf. Engelmann, *Cuscuta* papers.
- Bolander, H. U. cf. his compliment to his old teacher, Leo Lesqueroux in naming *Juncus lescurii*.
cf. note in J. H. B. Cal. annotated copy
- Juncus bolanderi* Engelm. cf. Engelmann, Collected Works, p. 261.
- Lay, George Tradescent. One of the two naturalists on the Voyage of the Blossom. cf. Lay's See note in Britton's Bibliographical Index of British Botanists.
- *Phacelia davidsonii* Gray. For Professor Geo. Davidson.
- *Phacelia eisenii* T. N. G. For Gustav Eisen.
- Simonds, Arthur. Was a graduate student at the Univ. of California in 1893; he took a higher degree,

an M. A. He was a Harvard grad., took his A. B. in 1891. He collected about Oakland and in Lake County. His spms. are mainly in Hb. Greene. Greene named for him *Phacelia arthurii* Greene, now referred to *P. distans*.

— Greene, E. L. His scholarly taste in species names is shown by the preceding paragraph: He did not write *Phacelia simondsii* when dedicating a new species to Arthur Simonds, but *Phacelia arthurii*.

— Michener and Bioletti were clever young fellows who used on their plant labels a number of localized names of their own invention. One of these was "Sequoia Cañon", which I well remember was the cañon of

Muir woods in Marin County. Recently I ran across a printed statement by Professor Greene, referring to a specimen of Bioletti, or maybe Michener and Bioletti, carrying the notation "Sequoia Cañon", which, says Greene, I take to be in the Baldhead Hills. But in confirmation of my memory I now find ^(cf. p. 103) a label, *Phacelia distans* collection of Michener & Bioletti, "Sequoia Cañon", May 22, 1892, with a rubber stamp indication added, "Marin County".

— Austin, R. M. She collected ^{By Michener or Bioletti} in 1894 a set of herbarium spms. which were distributed by Prof. E. L. Greene under a printed label as follows: "Plants of Northern California, determined and distributed by Edw. L. Greene". At the bottom: "Collected by Mrs. R. M. Austin", with the year "1894" printed at end of

the date line above. So Mrs. A. must have been living in Modoc Co. in 1894 or have gone there from, say Chico, for a summer's collecting.

- Greene, S. L. He had a marked capacity to seize in the salient characters of a species and give expression to such characters in a few brief telling words. There are those who write a whole page in description of a species, especially a new species - Small, J. K. and Rydberg, P. A., have done this. Such accounts are descriptions of an individual, not of a species - above all they are not diagnoses. They must include much matter not diagnostic. Greene never wasted time in such a way.

- Brandegee, K. She "stitched" portions of type specimens wherever she could; often these are extremely small fragments, perhaps because it was not possible to get more off a mounted sheet. She purloined a bit of Greene's *Phacelia swarzensis*. I am curious to know how she managed this theft. The type spec. was collected by Greene (at Petrified Forest) in August, 1888 - several years after the break between Mrs. Curran and Professor Greene. She may have used some student like C. E. Michener. Michener went occasionally to the Academy in San Francisco.

- Skill of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lemmon in maintaining the conversational lead. cf. Men and Monkeys, 14: 166.

— Howell, J. J. He collected the rare *Phacelia thermalis* in Modoc County. He gives no locality, only: "Duncan Horse Camp", which is probably a very local and obscure name in a large region. In California this sp. appears limited to northwestern corner of Lassen^{Co.}, northeastern corner of Shasta^{Co.} and southwestern corner of Modoc Co. Now, if Howell's locality came within this area it would be interesting. Why could he not have given some guiding phrase to Duncan Horse Camp, such as creek, butte, valley or town?

— St. John, Harold. He made a collection in Washington, D.C. See ^{large} his printed label "Herb. St. John" (*Phacelia ramosissima* in U.S. Hb.). Private herbarium.

— Peckinpah, Dora E. In attempting to trace Mrs. L. A. R. Peckinpah I have been given the above name. She lives at Fresno.

— Dr. C. R. Shear says: At first, on taking up botany at Washington, I went into grasses and worked up a revision of a genus. Then I left this field and went into fungi. Greene met me and said: "I am sorry to see that you have abandoned botany"! To Greene, nothing was botany but flowering plant systematics. We had in that early day a little botanical club at which members read prepared papers. One evening at our meeting (we met necessarily at members' houses) we discussed the program for the next meeting. Some one asked Professor Greene to read a paper on the violets. Greene replied: Have

Mr. Pollard. He writes about violets; I study them!"

One day Dr. W. L. Britton came down from New York to see certain books in Professor Greene's library. He expressed surprise at the beauty of illustrations in certain early texts. Said Greene to him: Doctor Britton, if you would take up Botany seriously and study it you would find it very interesting.

Greene was wholly unafraid to say anything to anyone."

I will remember when in my first year in the Dept. at Berkeley a fine set of folios on algae, with colored plates, came from Italy - or maybe they were grants. I was admiring them when Greene said: "And they presume to call that Botany." - W. L. J., 6-1-'39.

- Baker, W. S. He collected *Placochia sericea* Gray. His label reads: "Long trail to top of Twin Sisters no. 45678. Aug. 8, - 30." Nothing more. Actually this is in Colorado; but all his life he has been a California collector, with few excursions beyond the state. Someone might jump at the idea the locality given is in California.

- Menzies, A. His plants are often improperly attributed to California (in the present day sense). Hooker, Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 79, says of *Eutoca menziesii* (*Phacelia linearis*): "First discovered in California by Mr. Menzies." Menzies could not possibly have collected this at any Cal. point he landed.

- Purpus, C. A. The Purpus plants, as coming into the hands of the Brandegees, ^{often} depended for their labeling on the Brandegees which, by reason of their disorderly habits, was unfortunate. *Phacelia sericea*

Gray: "was a logstaff, Ariz. C. A. Purpus." is doubtful.

No other spm. of this species is in hb. from Ariz. nor does my author cite Arizona say Brandegees who saw the above specimen.

- Brounman, Sam. cf. *Nanna racemosa* Kell., Proc. Cal. Acad. 5: 51 (1873)
- Eastwood, Alice. cf. my letter to her dated Dec. 30, 1938.
- Douglas, David. cf. A. J. Harvey, in litt. 4-19-38.
- The name of Mrs. L. A. Rawson Packinpal's husband was

T. S. Packinpal. cf. C. L. Packinpal in litt. 4-16-38.

- Trask, Blanch, death of, H. B.
- Eastwood, A. Madroño, 5: 44. ^{33: 44}
- Howell, Thos. Nat. Mag. 32: 135.
- Carson, Kit. ^{brief biog.} his first visit to the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys was with Capt. Ewall Young trapping party in 1828. This note has relation to overland trails to Oregon; Douglas' southward journey in Oregon; his failure to go overland north to Oregon. Where I had the Carson note I do not now recall. It must be verified.

- Packinpal, Mrs. L. A. R. cf. letter from Esther Gyle, 6-24-39.
- Tracy, Jos. P. In the matter of generous distribution of specimens, evincing a desire to aid freely the advance of botanical sciences Tracy stands high. John

Lindley said in 1832: We may be perfectly certain, for all experience proves it, that to be liberal in the distribution of duplicates, is a sign of a liberal generous disposition, and of a man who studies science for its own sake. — *Introd. to Botany*, p. 468.

— Eastwood, Alice. She attended the meetings of the Pacific Division of the American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, at Stanford University on the last day ^{June 30, 1939,} of Botany programs. She is extremely vigorous and well-preserved* — virile one might say — and offered comment on several taxonomic papers that were read in the most positive manner — with most emphatic words. — July 1, 1939. See a note * in spite of 80 years.

on this meeting in my private journal, *Men and Manners*, vol. , p.

— Palmer, Edw. List of plants collected in To. Cal in 1889; by Vasey & Rose Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 11: 527.

— McLean, Franklin P., perhaps a protégé of Albert Kellogg. Collected with in in the Santa Cruz mts. (cf. Bull. Torr. Club. 28: 147).

— Planchet, R. A. Collected on the Santa Lucia ^{mts.} coast line and sent his plants to the Academy of Sciences in San Francisco ^{Cal.}. Hence many were transferred to the Brandegee Herbarium. Mrs. B. had marked gifts in transferring things. As it turned out the main set now preserved of Planchet's plants is in Herb. Brandegee, the Academy set having been destroyed in the earthquake. He flourished about 1886. Lived at ? Jorda. See his

sp. of *Ellisia chrysanthemifolia*,
etc. Miss Eastwood names
for him *Nemophila Planchetii*
which is now referred to *N. parryi*.

- Gray, A. He had no real field
experience in the West or in Calif.
but he did remarkable work on
the basis of morphology. It is
remarkable that he should ^{have} done
such sound work in systematic
botany, often without any
means of appraising variation
in a group, since so frequ-
ently dealing with fragments,
- since without field experi-
ence.

- Wood, Alphonse. An article by
Prof. C. J. Lyon* in Dartmouth
Alumni Magazine, March,
1939. See separate.

* Prof. of Botany, Dartmouth.

- Braunton, Sam. A man of genius
who occupied himself spectacularly
with a great many enterprises
of the most varied sorts. He
found time to divert himself
botanizing with Albert Kellogg.
His picturesque career is well indi-
cated in brief in Dictionary of
American Biography.

- In a review of "San Francisco's
Literary Frontier" (by Franklin Walker),
1939, in Time (7-17-'39) is the
statement: To escape the Civil War
"100,000 deserters and pacifists
rolled into California in 1862,"
amongst them one Samuel Clem-
ens. In 1860 came also W. H.
Brewer, who undoubtedly came
to escape the great conflict, -
and properly.

- Thrask, John B. cf. note on the history of the Academy of Sciences in the publication, "North American Hall of the Cal. Acad. Sci.", June, 1939.

"In 1874, a church at the corner of Bealifornia St. and Du Pont (Grant) was rented" here for 16 years. E. L. Greene worked there. ^{The Acad. was}

- The pious gentle Kellogg. He was so religious that it permeated perhaps all his botanical activities and thoughts; he could not even write a label for a plant but that he wished to record that it was collected in the Year of Our Lord. For example he writes of his specimen of *Artemisia californica* Hook that it was collected Sept. 1, A.D. 1866 at San Antonio, that is Brooklyn, now simply regarded as the region S. of Lake Merritt in Oakland.

- Michener & Bioletti.
Marin County.
Phacelia distans Bth.

Sequoia Canon, May 22, 1892.

cf. p. 58 ante.

- Gates, L. G. = Lorenzo G. Yates.
Printed, I take it by mistake, along G. Yates, in Santa Barbara Museum Leaflet, 15:7 (Jan. 1940).

- Wright, W. G. "Colorado Desert", March 10, 1890. *Gilia ligulovii*.

- Mrs. L. A. R. Packinpaoh. On Sept. 14, 1939 I drove south in Napa Valley from St. Helena along the east side road - now called the Silverado trail. One comes to the point where the road from Yountville joins the Silverado Trail. In this region little hills lie out on the valley floor on the ^{wooded} east side of the valley. The east side ^{road} runs between them and the Napa Range foothills - that is the road keeps to the edge of the foothills, east side of the (Cont. p. 104)

— Culbertson

Hockett's Mdw., Tulare Co., July 14, '04.

Cont. from p. 103. little "island" hills. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Yountville road ^{for 2} junction on the west side of the road is a small dwelling on a little hill amongst trees standing about 300 yards back from the road. The road passes over a little rise opposite the front gate. For same reason, not readily explainable, I have noted this little place in my many trips along this road. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of this place is a sign on the west side, Madroño Terrace, indicating a little ranch. I drive in to the little dwelling and inquire for Miss Eleanor Gyle. She meets me at her door and takes me into her parlor. It is a perfectly wonderful

^{parlor} because it is stepping back to the year 1870!! The walls are rather crowded with oil paintings in gilt frames. The paintings are fair landscapes, - not the pot boilers seen on sidewalks in the cities. There are enlarged portraits of ancestors, unbecomingly severe ^{family} and plain of feature. The furniture is the ^{fair} elegant carved walnut of that day, incredibly severe, formal and uncomfortable. I loved it! I felt as though I were a boy again! And Miss Gyle - eighty or perhaps - maybe only seventy - but well preserved - plainly of the vital strong female type with full and fairly regular features - not at all a bad-looking woman - an interesting force. I had had a letter

from her and she knew I came to inquire about her old-time neighbor, Mrs. L. A. R. Peckinpah, flower painter and discoverer of *Collomia rawsoniana* Greene. She said: "Mrs. Peckinpah lived in the home on the hill $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north. She and her husband built it. Being an artist she placed it on the hill amongst the trees. There was also, once, a school house there which they transformed into a ranch building. The Briggs family lived directly across the road from ^{me} there lived Florence Briggs, her ^(Mrs. Peckinpah's) niece, and Florence's two brothers". Miss Jyts said that after Mr. Peckinpah died, Mrs. Peckinpah married a Mr. Smallman. She showed me a photograph of Mrs.

Peckinpah standing in front of her cottage door, facing Mr. Peckinpah. Her face does not show, but the roses climb high over the little porch and the Anemones and Hollyhocks make a border of flowers.

Having obtained all the information I could I came away - still not knowing Mrs. P.'s given name, nor truly certain of her maiden name, date or place of birth, date or place of death. - There was, also, another photograph showing Mrs. Peckinpah ^{The face of} very well, standing with Mr. Smallman, a rather distinguished looking man, - her second husband. - Harford, W. G. W., *Uelica harfordii* Boland.

- *Orcuttia greenii* Vasey. This combination, non-botanical-wise, E. L. Greene considered a joke or pun.

- Antisell, Thomas. M.D. Presumably the plants listed in "Botanical Report", Pacific Railroad Rep., vol. 7, were collected by him. See his tabulated list of localities.
- Chesnut, V. K. Died Aug. 29, 1938.
- Correll, R. V. Died Jan. 9, 1937.
- Stearns, R. E. C. Died July 27, 1909.
- Hoffman, Ralph. An excellent ornithologist, he busied himself with plant collecting in the Santa Barbara region. He has a paper on the flora of the Santa Barbara Islands (Bull. S. Cal. Acad. 31: 96, 101. 1932). He was not a critical person and ^{the} tied up with those desirous of making as many species as possible, this Eastwood, etc. I assured him *Jepsonia macrocarpa* Small, locked in character as distinct from the usual mainland form. "Oh," he said, "I think it would be better to keep it distinct." Why? Because

it would make one more endemic to add to the endemic list of the Santa Barbara Islands flora. How very scientific!

- Congdon, J. W. His affiliations in botany were with the Brandegee at the California Academy of Sciences. There was needed when he died some gathering up of his life-time work in botany. But the Brandegee did nothing to secure even a small memorial of him. This is the more to be remarked since Congdon was also "anti-Greene". Similarly the Brandegee made no effort for another of their friends, J. W. Dunn who was strongly "anti-Greene". Nor for any one else.

- Clark, R. A. Collected in the Santa Lucia Mts. near his ranch. His ranch was at Gorda.

- Eisen, Gustav. A delicate little *Phacelia* of the Sierra Nevada in Fresno Co. named for him, *Phacelia eisenii*, attests the sharpness of his observation in the field. I have noted particularly ^{on a period of several decades} by such plants as were collected by him and all come from Fresno Co. that are of the Sierra Nevada.

- Barry, C. C. Collected in Fresno Co. of *Phacelia platyloba* Gray.

- Stuebel. discovered *Phacelia bicolor* Torr.; Wats. Bot. King 255 (1871), near Carson City, Nev.

- Rousseau, J. J. Letters on Botany.

- Smith, Sir. James Edward. Intro. to the study of Botany.

- E. L. Greene. He made determinations in the genus *Gilia* for C. F. Baker's "Plants of the Pacific Coast" herbarium sets which do him little credit in view of his published assertions regarding his own knowledge, his minute acquaintance with the Californian flora. E. L.:

(1) C. F. Baker 467, Crystal Springs Lake, San Mateo Co.,

(2) C. F. Baker 2951, Mt. Diablo,

(3) C. F. Baker 858, Stanford,

all these are determined as *Gilia inconspicua*, by Greene.

Certainly they have ^{nothing} nothing at all to do with *G. inconspicua*. All are *Gilia multicaulis* or forms of this species, such as var. *multiflora* or var. *abrotanifolia* much reduced. ^{possibly} I think his conscience betrayed him.

This is a bit interesting because if I remember rightly, after returning from Peru in 1894 he published notes on *Gilia* ? *capitata* or *abrotanifolia* and *multicaulis*?

- Count von Romanzoff. cf. *Romanzoffia*. Chousses, in dedicating the genus to him does not mention his initials or family name. His family name might be other than Romanzoff. H. H. Bancroft in his history mentions him several times - but always without initials. I do not find his name in any encyclopaedias. So I gave his name to Mrs. Abbott in the Biology Library who returned this note from the General Library: "Romanzoff,

Michael Paul, Count von, 1753-1826.

- W. Vortriede. Collected a fine spec. of *Gilia tenuiflora* Bth. in Santa Lucia Mts., June, 1892.
- Gambel, Wm. Was on the Columbia Riv. cf. Proc. Acad. Phila. 4:11 (1848).
- E. L. Greene. "Troublesome" intermediates in taxonomy. When confronted with them said wittily "they were of the devil." I do not recall he ever destroyed them.*
- Murray, Wm., Sketch of his life. cf. F. D. 26:150
- Palmer, Edw. Was at Lissou. cf. sheet of *Linanthus harknessii*, U. C. HB.

* I imagine he may be the person referred to in O. F. Curtis's article, "Education by Authority" (Science, 8-4-39, p. 99.

— Note on Alice Eastwood's Eightieth Birthday.

I think of all the persons whom Miss Eastwood has helped in Botany, those to whom she has given a new direction, a new occupation or avocation, a new life. Of the hundreds who have come to her in the years, some — not all, but some — were not so much interested in Botany as in Miss Eastwood — her fine vitality, her vivid interest in things, her contentment in work, her abounding satisfactions in life. To such persons, aimless, uncertain, distrustful, she offered something fresh and interesting — a way of life, an enthusiasm for

natural things — for trees, flowers and plants. What a great thing it is to have helped so many persons in that way — to help them to new days and interests — to what is, as I say, really a way of life. Enthusiasm expended in a worth while cause is a gift of the Gods. This gift Miss Eastwood has always had. — Jan., 1939.

— Heller, Amos Arthur. From about 1901 to 1915, Heller was active in field work in California and also actively publishing new species. Then, about 1916 he disappeared, so to speak, from Californian Botany. Today I noticed a personal item in my Vacaville Reporter, the local newspaper of my old home valley, saying

- that a Mrs. Frank Bitchett of that place was planning a trip to Washington state in company with her father, A. A. Heller, of Chico, the noted philatelist. This seems a strange change of front from botanist to stamp collector. See clipping in my "Foliorum Segmenta Californienses." Heller was a classmate of J. K. Small at Franklin and Marshall College. cf. Science, 2-11-38, p. 124.
- C. D. Voy. He made ^{Botanical} specimens or rather herbarium specimens of native trees accompany his sets of specimens of the native woods Cal. See his spm. of *Cupressus macrocarpa* in U. C. Herb.
 - Plankinship, J. W. Gave his herbarium, such as he had in his mature years, to the County

- Library at Lakeport in Lake Co. cf. U. S. Hazell in litt. 10-28-39.
- McLean, F. P. Collected some fine things. He got *Oreocarya confertiflora* in the "High Sierras" in July, 1873. His records are usually vague or unreliable.
 - Purpus, C. A. His own labels are usually good as to data; when written by Mrs. K. Brandegee they are invariably imperfect.
 - Palmer, Edw. His labels were very good when written by himself; when provided by Mrs. K. Brandegee they are poor.
 - S. B. Parish. He was a citizen of the finest and best type; his influence was wide and important; his sense of civic responsibility was deep and strengthened by unusual powers of clarity, presence and sound sense.

- Soune, C. F. Was a careful collector. Took his interest in borages. He collected *Keyitz-lia* (*Eritrichium glomeratum* var. *humile* Gray) at Verdi, Nev., in May (in fl.), 1889, went back in June to get fruit; at Squaw Valley, Placer Co., in June 21, 1885, went back to get fruit on July 15, 1886; at Rocky Peak, Placer Co., in fruit July, 1886, went back to get flowers July 10, 1887. He knew well the importance of both fls. and fruit for a specimen of borage.
- Behr, H. Apr. 1877, collected *Cynoglossum grande* in the Oakland Hills.
- McLean, F. P. Botanized on east side of Sierras in Mono Co. He collected *Piptocalyx circumscissus* at Lake Tenaya ^(Greenshanks) in 1875. At least acc. to

- label. He was a graduate of College of Pharmacy, Univ. Cal., class of 1875. Lake Tenaya is west slope, but he probably got his plant east slope. His records are unreliable. He recorded *Mertensia oblongifolia* as Oakland (June, 1876), an impossible locality.
- Muir, John. Collected *Coldenia nuttallii*. He had no instincts ^{or rather precise or definite} for accurate records in making collections. This is labeled "Sierra Nevada", 1875.
- Bolander, H. U. A sheet of plants, a folder, with a square brown manilla paper label marked in a bold hand V, means H. U. Bolander, Yosemite Valley. In his Field Book "Valley" means Yosemite Valley. A manilla label, marked "D. Valley" means Bolander, Yosemite Valley. Compare *Lappula*

- nervosa cover in U.S. herb.
Another abbreviation is "B. T.", which means Big Trees, that is Mariposa Big Trees, since Bolander visited only the Mariposa Grove, not the Tirolivne or Merced groves, nor the Calaveras Grove.
- Buckminster, P. S. Collected at Modera and in Sierra foothills east, in 1888.
 - Grunledge, K. Made excellent collections in the then little known New York Mts., a number new to Cal. But often she did not label or label fully. If only some one could have been along to put down the facts of collection.
 - Greene, L. L. cf. Proc. Am. Acad. 12:81.
 - Gregory, Emily, of San Jacinto. Correspondent of Prof. Greene.

- Eastwood, Alice. Her plants are usually labeled well as to locality and date, ^(but see p. 122) though sometimes localities are obscure. Her records for a ^{region} lot of collecting done in coastal ^{region} "on the boundary of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties" are usually exacting. 1. Often there is no exact locality; 2. Or one does not know whether it is Santa Barbara or San Luis Obispo county; or, 3, whether it is near the sea or near the San Joaquin - which makes a great difference.
- M. French Gilman. Was Superintendent of the Indian Reservation at Fort Bidwell while he was in Modoc Co. (1 1/2 years). His collecting was all done near Fort Bidwell I take it. Cf. his letter 12-1-'39.

- Alice Eastwood. Cont. from top p. 121.
I am now ready to retract this statement already, as running into a number of her vague localities: "Forest Reserve", Mendocino Co. This means little; besides when she did this "forest reserve" had passed out ^{to collect there} 25 years or ^{as an official designation.} more. On Bancroft Way

here in Berkeley is the Barber Shop. On the parking near it I can collect *Cotula australis*. So I could write on my collection label: *Cotula australis* Barber Shop.

Of course it would never occur to me to do this; but witness

"Bini Batis" as a collection place by Miss Eastwood. She does say Los Angeles Co., but that might be anywhere from near the Tyn to the Pacific Ocean. I suspect "Bini

"Batis" is about on a par with Barber Shop.

- Brandegee, K. She was a mistress of inactivity. Her enjoyment of attack, depreciation, innuendo* was so great that she gave herself up to it freely and in consequence had little time for anything else; ^{little} time for labeling her collections that the labels are imperfect or without data altogether; a task difficult or even impossible to be sure because kept no field records or nearly carnal ones.

- Sutter, John. New Helvetia Diary.

- Missions in Calif. Century Mag., 1891.
Framment by Genl Bidwell. " " "

* not a good word. Implies subtlety, whereas Mrs. B. had little or none of that.

— Mrs. L. A. B. Peckinpah, Dora E. Peckinpah, now living in Fresno, wife of the Peckinpah of Peckinpah Mill.

— Eastwood, A. Her ^{new} "species" are almost always "absolutely distinct," "not to be confused with any other," "readily distinguishable".

So, perhaps, they are. But they represent ^{in some cases} individuals or individual collections rather than species. As there are no two individuals exactly alike in nature, her statements may to a degree be accepted.

— Cooper, J. G., The naturalist in California (Am. Nat. 3: 182, 470).

— 1869—

describes journey from Los Angeles to Fort Mohave, and residence at Fort Mohave.

The Sylva of Montana (Am. Nat. 3: 405-422, — 1869).

— Allen, C. F. Lake Tahoe, June, 1888

— Greene, E. L. On leaving Berkeley, not only his own herbarium was taken with him, but much mounted material from the University of California Herbarium. This mounted material bore the University of California Herbarium stamp on the sheet!

When I visited Greene at his herbarium in Washington and consulted his collection. At once I noticed little blocks of white pasteboard pasted on the sheets. My curiosity stirred, I held such sheets, a few of them up to the light. Through the paper I could see the herbarium stamp of the University of California!

H. M. Hall visited Greene about 1913. Sharp-eyed he noted the same thing! I know he did from a remark he inadvertently let fall! But he would not—

did not speak of it to anyone. It was his policy never to utter word against anyone, criticize anyone, speak unfavorably of anyone.

Sometimes when a gentle innocuous or perhaps forceless type of man dies, it is said of him by way of unctuous laudation, of sobbing reverence, that he never spoke ill of any one in his life. Undoubtedly there are persons with such gentle natures, such limpid constitutions that the most brute, cruel and heartless things happening before their eyes will stir no response, no outburst of indignation! When Will Rogers died, I was in England. The American newspapers published a head-line, saying

he had said: "I never met a man in my life but I liked". - This was rather too soft, too mushy, too false, even for my good Quaker friend Edmund G. Baker, ^(see p. 231) who being a Quaker is non-militant, stands for peace and not war.

That you should like a scoundrel who is malevolently attacking you was rather too much, even for the Quaker Baker. Hall's practice did not, however, arise out of a soft or weak nature; his practice was purely one of a policy. He would not reduce clear ^{plant} synonyms to synonymy, false species with no standing, no support, to the limbo where they belonged - he gently put them into a category of "Minor Variations" with the least offense possible.

- McLean, F. P. He collected on Angel Island in S. F. Bay. If his labels are reliable, such specimens would represent a valuable record.
- Carpenter, A. M. He called this morning and I took up with him the difficult problem of his Sierra collection of plants made at the instance of Prof. E. L. Greene in 1893. He qualified a bit what he had told me previously as what I thought he told me. He collected a little in Bear Valley towards and at Emigrant Gap, but mostly in the region of Bowman Lake in Nevada Co., rather than wholly at Bowman Lake. The Emigrant Gap and Bear Valley collections belong in Placer Co. A printed label, "Placer Co." covers all of Carpenter's collections in Univ. Cal. Herb. He says he put down lat.

- and long. for his collections. Such facts appear now on some collections but not on ^{*}all. - Dec. 29, 1939.
- Greene, E. L. & H. B. 1: 202.
 - Wassensensky, cf. F. B. 1: 202.
 - * Carpenter said Bowman Lake is 7 mi. from Emigrant Gap which is about right acc. to the map. Between Bowman Lake and Emigrant Gap is a lake country which was part of Carpenter's collecting ground. Few plants were collected in Placer Co. The entire collection was made within a range of 7 mi., which is quite narrow, ^{that} for record it falls in 2 counties.
 - Grant, Geo. B. cf. Wheelwells. Bull. S. Cal. Acad. 5: 28 (1906).
 - Peckinpah, L. A. R. cf. letter of Esther Jyde, 6-24-39, where maiden name is given as Lucy Briggs. Now, the first rate

puzzle is, as to where "Rawson" comes in; California Rawsoniana Greene. I suspect:

Mrs. P's first marriage was to a Rawson and Professor Greene used it, not knowing it was not a maiden name — ^{or} perhaps even because of his high sense of euphony using it and caring little only if a scholar's taste were shown in the formation of the specific names.

— Fremont, Jessie Benton. For. War. Sketches. 1890.

— The Pedro Fages narrative of the journey from San Diego to Monterey tells quite a bit about the native plants and trees.

One gets a most pleasant impression, too, of the charm of the narrative; travelling on

high adventure into a happy care-free land of hills and valleys, and woods and springs, and grassy spots in flats where the animals of the pack-train might stop and graze. Cf. *Common Names Calif. Plants* notebook, p. 7a.

— Early history of the California Academy, a golden age. Cf. *Facitus*, Works, 1:144.

— Keightley, T. Notes on the Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil; with excursions, Terms of Husbandry, and a Flora Virgiliana. London. 1846.

— *Eriogonum latifolium* Sw. One of the earliest described of Cal. plants. It was published by Sir James Edward Smith who had a good many Menzies' plants. This one appears in Rees' Cyclop., where Smith published a good deal. Cf. ante p. 21.

- Count von Romanzoff. His initials do not appear in my Manual, sub Romanzoffia. I thought it would be interesting to have them but I had no success in finding them. I consulted H.H. Bancroft's monumental works. He gives the ^{sur} name but not the initials. I tried other works in vain. So I asked Mrs. Abbott, Librarian in the Biology Library, if she would put it before a trained bibliographer in the Doe Library. She did so and soon the notation came back: "Michael Paul, Count von Romanzoff". However, I am sure, now, this is not correct. It is Count Nikolai Romanzoff.
- Simpson, Sir George. Hudson Bay Company official.

- Burrell, Fred E., attorney-at-law, Glendale, Cal. 1415 Valley View Road. He wrote Feb. 26, '40, saying he had F.L. Cal, vol. 1, pts. 1-7, and inquiring about others.
- "Fremont, Jessie Benton: a woman who made history." by Catherine C. Phillips. 1935.
- Fremont, Jessie Benton. Memoirs. c. 1890.
- "She" was a prolific and witty correspondent, as well as a writer of trenchant articles and delightful memoirs. Her letters to poets, diplomats and politicians reveal a bold intellect, a fearless spirit and on occasion a power of invective which merits the sobriquet 'a Benton in petticoats'.
- Dunbar & Pine, Cal. 58. 1939.

- Lobb, William. I turn up two sheets collected by Lobb in California: *Linanthus bicolor*, Nutt. "Shady places in woods, Sierra Nevada. Annual, 3 to 5 inches. No. 192. L." Labeled *Leptosiphon micrantha*. Acquired through Randall purchase acc. H. G. Bloomer, as noted on sheet.

Linanthus serrulatus Greene dry barren hills about Aguafrio, Sierra Nevada. Annual, 3 to 5 inches L. No. 194" Labeled *Leptosiphon*. "From the Randall purchase. Collected by Mr. Lobb. H. G. B."

Lobb indicated his name as collector by the initial "L".

- Kellogg, Albert. Collected *Gilia micrantha* (*Linanthus androsaceus*) at "Mission on the hillsides". The specimen bears the printed label: "Prepared by A. Kellogg, 125 Commercial St., near Montgomery St., San Francisco".

No date. Kellogg has added: "Moss Pink".

In Univ. Cal. Herb.

- Brandegee, K. She discovered many new plants and collected many specimens. In the course of the decades, in going about California, she must have covered many many thousands of miles and undergone much fatigue and perhaps some hardships. Her collections were very ex-

siderable and often made in areas where no one had been previously or had collected carefully. Yet there is no record of her field journey, no field book or notes. Not even her plants furnish a record of journeyings in any (possible or) proper sense since her herbarium labels are so frequently destitute of field data or inaccurate field data (statements made off-hand from memory). Since the material itself was nearly always valuable or of interest this is unfortunate. The reason for this in part was that her undivided attentions consumed too much of her time and energy and thoughts, and

yet again the failure was also due to her disorderly habits and procrastinating temper. Tomorrow was the day when labels were to be written; today the day when somebody must be assaulted or maligned. (She disliked

- Brandegee, T. He used on herb. labels very localized or even transient names, such as Tunis Mill in northern Lake Co. which he wrote as "Tunis" and which disappeared as a mill in the woods and consequently as a place name in a few years. It never was on maps - too unimportant. In speaking of the importance of good labels to Ralph Hoffman I mentioned this matter of Tunis. Said Hoffman (his race always

excuses and never condemns anyone): "Well, he ^[Brandegee] thought everyone knew where it was." Jepson: "Ah, but he could not tell himself when asked where it was." But aside from that, the use of such local names without qualifying or associated geographic names represents an intellect limited in such matters. A big-university scientific ^{man} will have enough judgment and imagination to realize the difficulties that will arise from such obscure statements.

— Shelton. *Monardella sheltonii*. *Gilia divaricata* Torr. coll. by Shelton, foothills Sierra Nevada.

— Brandegee, K. Her blazing animosities seem strange to contemplate. To spend a life in gratifying animosities! It seems a futile way to fill one's days for a life-time. The herd, yes. You can stir up the herd to hatreds and they will go out to kill and slay in organized armies, — but it is not credible or scarcely to any one with intellectual tastes, to any one who loves nature. Mrs. B. had not much education. She knew no foreign language. She had no cultural education beyond the grammar school.

Her integrity of mind was at fault. She affected to be wholly opposed to the publication of new species, and

certainly she did hug this prejudice a good deal. But she could put it aside for political reasons. When H. M. Hall, who touched to her, proposed to publish a bunch of new species, she had ingenious words ready for agreeing to this.

- Heller, A. A. For some years I have been trying to persuade, I have exerted persuasion on, A. A. Heller to complete the printing of vol. 1 of his Muhlenbergia, so that one can bind that volume. It has been futile. I now learn that he is devoting his time to stamp-collecting - traveling to Olympia, Wash., and to Sacramento, etc. in regard to

the first issues of new stamps. See his letter of Mar. 22, 1896. - Eastwood, A. Cont. from vol.

1, p. 152 (Botanists of Cal. + W. Am.). She had not indicated it as new; she had not given it a new name; on the contrary she had given it a well-known old name. Let us examine any such claim objectively. I go to New. I begin examination of the material in a given genus. I may find much that is new one way or the other.

How shall I ask the collectors permission to use their material? I do not know their addresses or where they are, - in what part of the earth. Some may be dead a hundred years. Other it is not known whether living or dead. In not a few cases the material may have been gathered

by man ignorant of botany. All this is preposterous. Here is the outstanding principle accepted by all able and rationally-minded botanists: Scientific material in ^{public institutions} is for the free use of botanists.

By whatever botanists can use it for the advancement of botany.

- Douglas, David. *Lupinus nanus* Dougl.; B.H., Trans. Hort. Soc. ser. 2, 1:409 (1835). "This species was discovered in Monterey County, California, by David Douglas in 1831-2." - E. J. Alexander, *Addisonia*, 19:4 (1935), pl. 629.

- Eisen, Gustav. He was at Honey Lake in July, 1891, where he collected *Hugelia sparriflora* (Eastw.)

- Beardsley, Geo. B. Collected *Navaretia pubescens* at Calistoga in 1881. In working on his spm. at Gray Herb. in 1896 I discovered embryos had 3 cotyledons!! Correspondent of E. L. Greene.

- E. L. Greene.

Students strongly or permanently influenced by him in the direction of interest in the native flora:

L. W. Cushman. Alice King.
Beng. Weed. W. L. Jepson
E. R. Drew. F. W. Gunnison
(collected at
Linden, San Joa-
quin Co., May, '96)
V. K. Chesnut. see Cal. Bot.
Explor. 4:54.)

F. T. Bioletti.

C. E. Michener.

A. M. Carpenter.

Philip Woolsey.

Jas. W. Blountship.

S. W. Austin.

Frank Bancroft.

F. P. Nutting.

Miss Edmunds, botanized in
Sutter Co.
I rather think she
was a Greene pupil.

* Miss J. Crocker, class of 1886.

R. S. Norris (cf. Field Mus. Nat.
Hist. Bot. 5:32).

* *Gulielma R.*

— Eisen, Gustav. On Aug. 4, 1890 he lectured before the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco and secured the passage of a memorial to Congress advocating the preservation in a national reservation of the present Sequoia National Park. See copy of the memorial in Emergency Conservation Committee, Annual Report for 1939, p. 19. Also article on Eisen by Rosalie Edge, p. 16. Address, Emergency Conservation Committee, 734 Lexington Ave., New York City, Mrs. C. N. Edge, Chairman.

— Purdy, Carl. See a copy of my article, dated Apr., 1940, in Jepson Correspondence. Sketch of his activities written for and at the request of Frank A. Leach.

— Chaudler, Harley P. In the course of his teaching school at various places in Cal., he finally went to a position in St. Louis, as I remember. After this, perhaps, it was that he settled in the Rio Grande Valley, Tex., to try truck ^{flour} gardening. Whilst there (in 1913, and perhaps before and after for ^{period of} a time I do not know) he made a collection of dried plants which he sent to the Missouri Botanical Garden to be named. One of them was *Achrisanthes greggii*.

— The botanists of early California that I knew were gentle kindly scholars. At the top in this regards Dr. Albert Kellogg. Dr. H. H. Behr was a splendid type of scholar. So were some that I did not know personally: H. G. Blymer.

Edward Lee Greene was a

superior scholar and fine-grained gentleman. J. L. Lemmon was a most kindly and affable gentleman. So was C. C. Parry, tho I never met him. S. B. Parish was a gentle scholar of the most admirable kind. All this seemed to me very fine. That Botany should attract such men seemed to me all in favor of the beautiful sciences. How thin did a man like W. E. Jones get into Botany? Vile in his speech, vile in his writing, vile in his person. Better to say more specifically: Obscene in his speech, libelous in his writing, filthy in his person. What could Jones find in Botany to attract him. Unquestionably

in this Eden he found a serpents opportunity - a chance to malign and slander. -

May 22, 1840.

- Dr. A. M. Carpenter (N. D.) visited me today. He remembered, when I made query, Jos. W. Blankinship who was a student in Botany under Prof. S. L. Greene in 1890-1892. He said: "Blankinship was egotistical; he had great humility. There was a ^{also} paradox. He was secretive. He talked a good deal but told little of himself. He had imagination. He had direction. His was a curious personality."

It is remarkable, 1. That Carpenter should remember Blankinship after 50 years, not having seen him or heard of him in the interval. 2. That he should have as an undergraduate student

have appraised him so searchingly. — May 23, 1940.

— Dr. A. M. Carpenter, a student under Greene in 1891 and, thereafter, says: "Greene had a lovable and ingratiating manner. I was very fond of him". Dr. F. W. Pennell, who is here, expressed a personal liking for Greene. He admitted, after an anecdote from me, that Greene laid it down to him that ^{also} two plants may be specifically distinct without any morphological differences between them. — May 24, 1940

— Dr. A. M. Carpenter has just brought me a collection of Cal. plants made by him this spring. The specimens were mostly well-prepared but lacked for the most part any exact

locality (rarely was there a locality on the folder) and always lacking date of collection. My attempts to pin down the folders from the Mohave Desert to a definite locality were amusing. He would answer: "Between Baker and Tehachapi"! a distance of nearly 200 miles! And when I tried to make it more definite he would brush my question away impatiently as I put the map before him, and with the authority of a physician, as if he had told enough: "Oh, well, between Barstow and Mohave!" This anecdote has a bearing on the collection he made for Professor Greene in Placer and Nevada Cos. I

could never satisfy myself as to where the bulk of the collection came from. Indeed there must be uncertainty as to any individual specimen, because some plants were collected in Pecos Co., but the bulk, he says, in Nevada Co. But there are no specific localities with the specimens. The best plan for me is never to cite plants from that collection if avoidable. - May 25, 1940.

- Ferris, W. A. Life in the Rocky Mountains: A Diary of Wanderings on the sources of the rivers Missouri, Columbia and Colorado, from February, 1830 to November, 1835 by W. A. Ferris. Since this narrative both geographically

and in time covers Thos. Nuttall's presence in the Rocky Mountains as a member of the Wyeth Expedition, I looked up the Ferris book. The recent edition by Paul C. Phillips with "notes, bibliography, analytical index, maps and illustrations," 350 pp., is not in U. C. Library, but there is a folio copy made up of photostatic pages of the original journal as printed in the Western Literary Messenger which doubtless was of St. Louis. In running over this photostatic copy rapidly I found it highly interesting as a picture of the adventurous life in the Rocky Mountains wilderness where Indian attack might occur at any time. In the early pages there is an account

of the arrival at Pierre's Hole of the large Sublett party which also included Nathaniel Wyeth and his followers bound for the mouth of the Columbia, but I noticed no mention of Nuttall or Townsend who were with Wyeth. Note of the Phillips edition I have from

Chas. P. Everett's Book Catalogue No. 62 received about March, 1940. He gives no date for the Phillips reprint.

- see p. 154 -

- The expedition into California of the venerated Padre Fray Junipero Serra and his companions in 1769. Trans. by Douglas S. Watson. 1934.

- Simonds, A. B. Collected *Phacelia* *romorissima* at Highland Sprs., Lake Co., in 1888.

- Eisen, Gustav. Was born Aug. 2, 1847. (cf. Science, Aug. 19, 1938).

- Asa Gray.

1. He cared nothing about field collecting personally. The locality, the exact station for a new species did not interest him in the way in which it does us. He published *Phacelia phyllomanica* and its var. *interrupta* without indication of country, locality or collector.

2. He did not come to California to botanize, but as a sight-seeing tourist. California was one of the places for tourists to "take in". All sorts of books and articles proclaimed the unique interest of California. One such book, "California: The Wonder of the Age", is by Thomas Butler King, U. S. Government Agent for California. Published, 1850.

3. He had, in consequence of his lack of knowledge and lack of interest in the physical geography of the

(cont. p. 167)

Cont. from p. 152, middle of page:
I now have before me a copy
of the fine edition of Lewis
life in the Rocky Mts. edited
by Paul C. Phillips. (Denver, 1940).
See p. 151 for note of N. J. Ugelstad's
arrival at Pierre's Hole.

— Shelton cf. Viola Sheltonii Torr.; Monardella sheltonii Torr. In neither case, in publishing these species does Torrey indicate initials. This Shelton collected in "gold days", that is about 1850-1853. There is a Rev. J. C. Shelton, who was in the mining region, where these plants were collected, about 1850-1853, cf. "Our Methodist Pioneers" by Margaret W. Johnson, p. 29.

— Brandegee, K. As she grew older she became less competent to write anything, especially any considerable work, because she could not concentrate on a worthwhile ^{subject} and put aside trifles. Her disorderly habits interfered with any large task. But in all the years — and in all her mature years too — she never lost the power of attack, of assault on those who were doing something. She blundered in attack as a pretense of scientific work. She attempted to persuade me "to follow up" E. L. Greene, recollect his new species and "show them up" as worthless. Constructive tasks occupied my mind too closely to give thought to such a proposal. Greene had a

right to publish all the new species he wished. When I came to one of them I was free to accept or reject.

Likewise Mrs. B. asked H. H. Hall "to follow up" and demolish Heller (A.A.) and his new species. Hall consulted me and I advised him against such a course.

There was ^{scientific} no honesty in Mrs. B.'s proposals. If her partisans wished to publish new species she found a specious means of approval!

- Cont. from p. 178 near top. of this slip. *Chelone nemorosa* has a great similitude to a *Peristemon*. I might have made such a mistake myself in a similar case. On the whole I am less likely so to do because less keen, less eager to make species new

- Greene, E. L. In California he botanized in the field: 1. From San Diego to Yuma. 2. San Bernardino Valley and east into San Geronimo Pass.

3. San Luis Obispo to Monterey Co.?

4. Lower San Joaquin about Byron.

5. Tehachapi Valley. 6. Napa Valley and over Mt. St. Helena to Uddell.

7. Pt. Reyes Peninsula as far as what is now Inverness. 8. Cala-

varas Big Trees. 9. Donner Pass.

10. Region of Yreka and Scott Mts.

He was never in the Sierra Nevada anywhere save at the two points mentioned; never at Yosemite I believe; never for example in Plumas Co. or he would not have put it as the drainage of the Great Basin. None of it is! "East of the Sierra Nevada x x x x and therefore in

- the "Great Basin". Pittoria 5:45.
All of Plumas Co. is on the
Sacramento River drainage!
- Bidwell, John. Echoes of the Past.
91 pp. (Bidwell was the friend
and host of botanical travelers)
 - La Perouse. Charts and Plates to
La Perouse's Voyage. (Contains
plates of the male and female Pata-
ridge, etc.).
 - Fremont. Recollections of Eliza-
beth Benton Fremont, daughter of
Gen. and Mrs. Fremont. Martin, I.T.
 - Bioletti, R. J., Memorial of Pro-
fessors, Univ. Cal., for 1939-1940.
 - Eisen, Gustav. Biographical notice
in Cal. Acad. Sci. "News Letter", no. 9
Sept. 1940.
 - Domenech, Abbe Em. Seven years
residence in the Great Deserts of N. Am.
2 vols. London. 1860.
 - Wistar, Isaac Jones. Autobiography. 1837.
1925. (1937). Useful for background of early
day Cal.

- Map of the Territory of Oregon & Chart
of the Columbia River, in "Report of the
Select Committee to which was referred a
bill to authorize the President of the U.S.
to occupy the Oregon Territory" 25th
Cong., 2nd sess. Senate Doc. 470. 1838.
(This note taken from Argus Book-
stores Cat. no. 168. 1940. It is listed
in Cat. under "Lewis & Clark of Mo.")
- "Oregon Mission Map by Morse." 1840.
Worcester. 1840. Untitled. 9 1/4 x 5 1/2.
(From Argus Bookstores Cat. no. 168.)
1940.
- Andrew Murray. Brother of William
Murray. cf. Pinus murrayana. He is
mentioned in Life and Letters of Chas.
Jamin; cf. index.
- Parish, S. B. "Beware of the man
who speaks well of everyone." -
Contin. This remark was quoted in
the San Francisco Examiner of Nov. 2, 1940.
The ^{author's} name is from memory and may not
be quite right. The sentence appeared in
Durling's column, "On the Side". It can

not be said of S. B. Parish that he spoke well of everyone. Rather, he kept silent where he disapproved with only rare exceptions; he disliked ^{T.G.} Hemmings and said so; disapproved of ^{C.R.} Orin and put it into print. But on the whole he kept silent. In general this is not to be regarded as a wholly admirable characteristic, but it was less displeasing than a policy of voicing approval of everybody and every act. Moreover it was less criticizable in Parish than perhaps any one I ever knew. Parish had a bigness of mind, a flowering of geniality, a largeness of tolerance, a happy serenity which offset very completely lack of expressions of disfavor of improper acts of men. And yet he could on rare occasions disagree - as shown by his letters to E. L. Greene on the matter of nomenclature. Par-

ish had convictions and at times strong ones though generally masked by an undeniable sweetness of temperament. - Nov. 2, 1940. The term sweetness of temperament is rather to be applied to a woman than to a man - but I think it fits Parish.

- Chittenden, H.M. The American Fur Trade of the Far West. A History of Pioneer Trading Posts and Early Fur Companies of the Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mts. and of the Overland Commerce with Santa Fe. 2 vols. 1935. (Noted from ^{C.P.} Everett Cat. 60. N.Y.)

- Ingelhart, H.R. Zephyrin. The Franciscans in California. Map and numerous ill. 1897.

- Josiah Gregg in California, article in "New Spain and the Anglo-American West," (H.E. Bolton Memorial Volumes). 2 vols. 1932.

— Harris, W. A., *Life in the Rocky Mts.* 1830-1835. No more remarkable book of western travel has come under my eye than this. The author was classically educated but led the life of a common packer and mule whacker with an expedition of the American Fur Company. His descriptions of the vast herds of buffalo and of the habits of antelope, bear and other animals, including the grizzly, are vivid and telling. The book is crowded with cross reference notes to the literature — all extremely valuable; a few are

1. — Rufus B. Sage, *Rocky Mts. Life.*
2. — Farnham, I. B., *Travels in the Great Western Prairies, the Rocky Mts. and Ariz. Terr.* (1843). — vol. 28. The writer *Early Western Travel* Whitman, Marcus B., *Journal*

of *Tours beyond the Rocky Mts.*

^{in 1835}
(*Oreg. Hist. Quart.* 28: 248, 256).

3. — Parker, Samuel, *Journal of an Exploring Tour beyond the Rocky Mts.* 1840.

4. — Anderson, Wm. "Narrative of a ride to the Rocky Mts. in 1834" in *Frontier and Midland*, vol. 19, no. 1.

There is a very full index which seems to cover about everything.

Many more useful references can be found in its pages.

in the Harris

Service berries, p. 52.

Sleepy island, p. 23.

Fire. Indians announce an arrival. p. 215.

Bones, p. 10.

Mules, p. 9, 16, 21. See also index.

— Harris describes the arrival of Nathaniel J. Wyeth and his party at Pierre's Hole on July 8, 1832, p. 151. Wyeth's *Journal of 1832*

- is to be found, I judge from the reference in R. G. Young, "Sources of the History of Oregon," Eugene, 1899, and also in "The Call of the Columbia." See p. 151 of *Frontier*.
- Tyson, James L. Diary of a physician in California. 1850.
 - Udell, John. Incidents of travel to California, across the Great Plains. (1856).
 - E. L. Greene had a rich personality. He interested students by his invariance for the past or for established customs and traditions. The opposers of change did not like him; but in young men he often stirred an adventurous and optimistic spirit.
 - Trask, Dr. John B. A Register of Earthquakes in Cal., 1800 to 1863. (S.F. 1864).
 - Greene, E. L. See W. C. Blasdale in L.H. 8-1-40 (Jackson corr.).

- E. L. Greene and C. R. Orcutt. cf. "Berkeley College" note book, p. 42. Greene thought the combination a great joke. (*Oreuthia greenii*).
- Nathan, V. Through the Northwestern Counties (Cal. Horticulturist 9:333).
- Hickman, J. B. Cal. Hort. Com. Monthly Bull. 6:442.
- cf. bibliography in "Alien Plants ** in Cal." W. W. Robbins, Univ. Cal. Agr. Exp. Station Bull. 637. July, 1940.
- Nuttall, Thos. In his Manual of Ornithology, p. 177 (1834), Water Birds, he speaks of the Godwit at night high in air above my native village of Long Preston.
- California Botanical Explorers. cf. index to Vetch, Manual of the Conifers.
- Beckwith, James P. Life and Adventures. 1856. His mountain life in Rocky mts. covers the journeys of Nuttall.

- In the beautiful science of Botany what is doing a vile creature like M.E. Jones?

- Early day Cal. books: Lamson, J., Round Cape (Ham.) ⁽¹⁸⁷⁸⁾ Patterson, Lamson B., Twelve Years in the Mines of Cal. 1862. Fletcher, D.C., Reminiscences of Cal. (1852-1859). 1894.

Resentment as to Species.

- This attitude of mind, a feeling of personal possession in a species once published, an attitude of resentment as to reduction of species by another botanist -- all this is to me strange and even almost fantastic.

- Blankinship, J.W. Native Economic Plants of Montana. Montana Agricultural College Experiment Station Bull. No. 56.

Cont. from p. 153. Wrote, little or no notion of the vast variety of its phytogeography.

And yet it is highly interesting, almost marvellous to contemplate how solid and permanent is his work purely on the basis of morphology resting on the herbarium specimen. All this is because:

1. He had a just idea of species and sought zealously to maintain a high standard.

2. He had a world point of view. He was not parochial.

3. Although he did not in the least realize the number of species in the West and in California he took them up when they were discussed with an utterly open mind.

4. He had not any notion of the great

number of endemics in the west, real endemics, not segregations of old species. Endemics that are true endemics of the narrow category: these nearly always have strong characters — I do not at the moment recall an exception — characters more or less proportional to their isolation.

4. His suspicion of new proposals by other botanists was very great because he desired species to rest on sound grounds.

5. I think he would have regarded as intolerable the point of view expressed by Dr. J. H. Brown that Small's species were unjustly treated, that Small's work was not properly recognized. Small had perfect freedom to publish what he liked as to his own views and his own results. Why can not other botanists

have equal freedom to have their own views and their own judgments as to the same groups?

6. Gray did not perform his work, he did not practice his botany purely in the interests of nomenclature. Compare the persons at this time who raise new varieties to specific rank without any knowledge of the plant itself, without having seen any material of it. Never did he transfer a large lot of species from one genus name to another purely as a nomenclatorial trick.

7. Gray was, I think, a stranger to pretense. cf. Hall's pretenses that ^{his} monographic work rested on cultures and genetics.

8. He resented publications of odd or scattered species. "You bother" he said. Unquestionably he spent vastly more

time on these scattered units than did their authors. He had to. He had a wider vision of the group.

9. He had no helpers.

10. He was not afraid to reduce spurious species to synonymy. He had no "minor variations" category in which he disposed clear synonyms for fear of offending some one, of letting the man down gently.

11. He did not usually give reasons for his decisions in systematic arrangements.

12. He did not use a powerful or forceful rhetoric to convince the reader that the position taken was unassailable, to convince the reader by sheer strength of diction, — regardless of the factual background.

13. He had a conception of what was needed in the way of materials. He told his correspondents what to collect. — The defect in this business is that you cannot tell them what to collect in the way of fine new discoveries, you cannot tell them what to observe in the way of entirely new things about the plant or its life history. You cannot tell anyone to discover particular things in the realm of the unknown.

14. J. M. Johnston in his work on *Bragiocras* has done many erroneous things, and these which I am referring to he himself later reduced or corrected; but these things which were erroneous were in the first place proven correct so convincingly and un-

alterably as rhetoric could do it. Gray did not invoke rhetoric in this way; he did not close the door to change or retreat.

15. Gray made a good many new combinations but you seldom look up a name of Asa Gray that is not associated with some new information. Gray, of course, did not make a new book by name changing.

16. He cared nothing about trivial errors in other authors. He did not try to exalt himself by exploiting such errors, as an obvious mis-spelling. He corrected such and went on.

17. He did not attempt to impose any idealistic notions as to origin of species or as to concept of species on the binomial

and binomials were used for convenience, for summarizing purposes. Gray obtained his concept of a species from plant material and a certain ^{type} binomial was applied to it as a convenient mark, not as having any sacred or exclusive character.

For example:

Potentilla glandulosa Lindl. would apply to certain material accepted as that species.

Potentilla glandulosa Greene would be a name for quite different material, perhaps an undescribed species.

Potentilla glandulosa Kell. would be a name for still different material, perhaps an undescribed species.

Nowadays the mechanic in species demands that no *Potentilla glandulosa* be mentioned

saw Lindley's, as if it was sorry to use any other such ^{or} binomial.

18. Gray used and approved of the New rule. It had advantages. It seemed to commend getting a species in the right genus. It enabled scholars to correct or better the specific name atrocities of the illiterate or the tasteless.

19. Gray did not worship the original description of a species. He well knew that a species might be founded, commonly was founded on single collection or a single individual, and that the concept might represent merely this one individual rather than the sum of individuals in nature. Gray, I ^{total of the} think, knew well also that it is a slow, a lengthened (Cont. p. 179)

- Sometime last year I chanced into W. B. Blasdale at Sather Gate and queried him on the spot as to E. L. Greene's abilities as a taxonomist. He replied at once that Greene was no teacher, that he used his great classical knowledge to exploit systematic botany, to make new species based on frivolous grounds.

It seems to me that a full note of Blasdale's remarks were made at the time ^(but I cannot now recall). They were highly interesting!! Moreover they acquired an exceptional interest because within a few days a letter came from him in which he totally reversed himself, and praised Greene in many many ways. Both statements have value and rest on facts to a considerable degree. The letter is in Jepson Correspond. vol. 45. - (1940). It

* Search Men and Manners.

is certain, however, that Blasdale more nearly told the truth the first time. - Feb. 11, 1941.

- O. F. Baker. It is my impression he had brothers and that several were well-known. Is Hugh Patten Baker one? and Ray Stannard Baker, another? Both of these are in Who's Who in Am. vol. 19. There is a sketch of Hugh P. Baker, forester, in the Springfield Weekly Republican for the week of Oct. 7, 1932.

See Jepson Scrap Book (*Holorum Californiarum segmenta*).

- Cal. Ranger, vol. 12, no. 20, Apr. 18, 1941, p. 5. Seems to imply that Peter Ogden ^{in 1827} was the first to come from Oregon over the Siskiyou Mts. and south by Shasta to the Sacramento River. He could not, I think, have been the first: it is my remembrance that other Hudson Bay trappers were

before him - in 1825 at least.

- Fremont, John C., *Memoirs of my Life*. Including in the narrative five journeys of western exploration. Ills., portraits, maps, etc. Chicago. 1837. Vol. 1, all published. (Taken from Damber Fine Cat. 278 (1941))

- Thos. Nuttall, sobriety of field narrative as opposed to the dramatic touch of David Douglas; cf. F. B. 61:31.

- David Douglas. Postulated trip to the inner South Coast Range: cf. note in Fl. Cal. vol. 3, sub *Phacelia phacelioides* Brand.

- Tracy, Jos. P. Who has so long collected in Humboldt Co. and neighboring counties, is now and has been for some time past Vice-President and Treasurer of the Belcher Abstract and P. Co. Company, Eureka. (8-9-'41)

- Eastwood, Alice. She determined for a W. C. Cusick distribution with printed labels a Del Norte County specimen of *Chelone nemorosa*, as *Pentstemon purpureus* Eastwood (Dougl. n. sp. This is the Cusick number 2928. I make no criticism (p. 158).

- Parish, S. B. See copy of inscription written in the Parish album.

Filed in Jepson Correspondence, vol. 48, under date of Nov. 10, 1943.

- Lemmon, J. G. Collected *Mohavea confertiflora* and put on his label: "Mohave Desert". This was considered sufficient in his day.

- Davidson, Geo. Voyages of Discovery and Exploration on the Northwest Coast of America, 1539-1603.

- Cooper, W. B. Excellent botanist and admirable man botanized the Pacific Coast and done as an ecological research in the year and perhaps in other years.

It is odd, in a way, that so fine an ecologist should make such poor specimens - utterly wretched for the most part.

- Cont. from p. 174.

and laborious process to develop a diagnosis so that it becomes a true and faithful picture of the species as it exists in nature. But such a person as

Heller, as Eastwood, as Rydberg, as ^{are strongly inclined to consider (and)} small ^{are very keen (about it)} the original concept of the species shall stand and that everything differing ^{from that original concept} shall be construed as a new species.

20. Gray's practice agreed. He did theory as to species and his

not make species on purely morphological grounds and take about species on purely evolutionary grounds.

21. He did not make species on the basis of insufficient material; not deliberately. His

material was in general scanty or poor as judged by present day availabilities.

22. If I understand Tra Gray's attitude towards systematic botany it represented a desire to add to the knowledge of systematic botany, to learn more about the plants themselves. In contrast read C. F. Baker's letters to P. B. Kennedy, in which it would appear that the ultimate thing is to get names based on the types of the species.

23. I judge that Gray did not fix fast a description of a species as of a given time and consisting necessarily as new species all related material which differed a bit. As in Boraginaceae: a species founded on the material

of a single collection might exclude a lot of material which in nature belonged with that unit.

24. Gray was accused of ignoring Rafinesque. There is no one he could so justly have ignored. It is only with the greatest difficulty that one may interpret his botanical writings. It is often impossible. If Rafinesque had never written any botany, North American botany would not have suffered. In Science,

Oct. 30, 1940, H. B. Haag traces the development of the uses of medicinal plants, the construction of pharmacopaeias, in the last century and heads his paper: Rafinesque's interests - A Century Later: Medicinal Plants. Rafinesque is mentioned only 4 times, twice without any definite relation to the

body of the paper. But the author exalts Rafinesque to the limit.

If Gray had given his entire life to an attempt to ferret out, to elucidate, to clarify the abstractions, enigmas, puzzles and confabulations of Rafinesque he would have wasted his life and no one would know his name. He would have pursued endless obscurities, often couched by Rafinesque, often hidden by Rafinesque in pedantic terms.

25. Gray seldom defended his new genera or new species, or in much detail in any case. They stood on their own feet. I contrast many present day, especially young authors, who have the gift of writing highly persuasive arguments — arguments so convincing that you are disposed to accept

their species, off hand.
or genera nova

26. Gray normally recorded new facts, new observations on structure, new discoveries whatever without thought that such must necessarily be exploited by making them the bases of new species. But the lower grade of botanist eagerly takes every new item about a plant and wants to publish the discovery by the medium of a new species. To what a low level of effort has taxonomy descended that no fresh observation can be published of itself but must be exploited by means of the so-called new species.

27. Gray tried to make his diagnoses accurate. Current taxonomists of a certain bias care naught about diagnoses as to accuracy, — the whole thing is the binomial and ringing changes on it. Cont. p. 199.

- Hultén, Eric. History of Bot. Exploration in Alaska and Yukon, 1941-1940. Botaniska Notiser, 1940, p. 289.

Contains many names of interest in connection with Cal. exploration.

- Epling, Carl. Specializes on habitats. I distrust his work: 1. He cites range in *Scutellaria* by county, but not giving locality or collector in validation.

2. He expresses range in *Salvia columbariae* in such a way that with my detailed knowledge of the counties I am unable to say in plain terms what he means. 3. When last discussing *Scutellaria* with him as to criteria discussing species he seemed to me vague and disposed to apply criteria

by such combinations as would result in the greatest possible number of species. I talked with Dr. Hoover just now. I had asked him to go over *Scutellaria* again in the light of Epling's paper. He said: I find that in using his key the specimens do not separate according to the way in which they are named by Epling. - Aug. 21, '41, S.W.S.?

- Cooper, J. G. He collected *Amaranthus schinatus* in "Mohave district" of Ariz. Nat. 3: [Gray] 470.

- Daniels, Mark, of San Francisco. Landscape Architect. Is offering for sale his botanical library. He has a remarkable lot of floras and systematic books from many parts of the earth - a good

many garden books but also many valuable systematic books. He has a set of the Botanical Magazine complete! Asked \$1750⁰⁰ for it, but would probably take \$1000⁰⁰. I think he set \$3000⁰⁰ for entire lot, but would sell probably for about \$1700⁰⁰. I have just seen a list. -

Aug. 21, 1941.

- Cooper, J. G., Report on the Medical Flora of Washington Territory. [Extract: from either American Medical Association, 1857 or American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1857.]

- Roscoe Wheeler Jr., M. C. 1892, speaks of ^{E. L.} Greene's erect carriage. Wearing a Prince Albert coat he always presented a dignified

appearance. He pleased people. There was a botanical club at the Y.M.C.A. in Oakland (probably Oakland High School students) which met of evenings. Arthur Simonds brought Greene down from Berkeley one evening to talk to them. - Aug. 29, 1941.

- Marshall, C. B. cf. Jepson Correspondence, 37: 673 et seq.

- Gilman, M. French. See letter of Hilroy A. Holson, 8-26-41, filed with letter of N. B. Dray, 8-28-41.

- Beechey's voyage. The "Blossom" was at San Francisco from Nov. 6, 1826 to Dec. 28, 1826, when she sailed to Monterey, where remaining until Jan. 5, 1827. While at San Francisco Collie made a journey overland to Monterey with two other

men from the ship; an expedition also visited Mission Santa Clara and the presidio of San José.

- cf. Bancroft, Hist. Cal. 3: 121-122.

- Bongdon, J. W., *Re. Allocarya vestita*, a remarkable narrow endemic collected by him near Petaluma.

- McLean, F. P. A sheet of *Gentellaria bolanderi*, he labeled *mt. Tierrasalpais*, which simply could not be. See U. C. 148.

He botanized with Kellogg and was co-collector of ^{↑A.} *Nemophila modesta* Kell. at Guadalupe

Quicksilver Mine. (Check spelling of his name: it is Franklin P. McLean, U. C. College of Pharmacy, 1875 class).

- Lemmon, J. G. cf. my letter to Mrs. H. M. Hall, July 2, 1917, in vol. 35, Japan Correspondence.

- Brandegee, T.,
Flora of the Santa Barbara Islands
(Proc. Cal. Acad. 1: 201, - 1888).

- Alderson, R. D. Was collecting at Witch Creek, San Diego Co., June, 1894.

- Engelmann, Geo. *Verbena robusta* Greene, "valley back of Berkeley", Oct. 23, 1880. (Ann. Am. Bot. Gard. 20: 293.)

- Palmer, Edw., *Verbena prostrata* R. Br., *mt. Shasta*, "July 13-27, 1892".
cf. *ms. Bot. Gard.* 20: 291.
↑Ann.

- Eisen, G. *mt. Eisen. Ichipito Anas-rangle*. 12,250 feet. cf. *Sierra Club Bull.* vol. 26, no. 3, p. 4.
June, 1941. Bare statement.

- Wallace, Wm. A. (with initials).
Solanum wallacei (Gray).

Proc. Am. Acad. 11: 90. (1876)

- Brandege, K. Botanical Notes:
- I. Plants from Baja California (Proc.
Cal. Acad. 1: 227 (1888).
- II. ^{ser. 2,} Paparras of the Pacific
Coast, l.c. 237.
- III. Miscellaneous Studies, l.c.
251.

— There has just been loaned me for a few hours a volume of letters to P. B. Kennedy, circa 1900 to 1913. The volume also contains carbons of letters sent out from Reno. All these have ^{no signature} not typed signature. It is not certain always whether written by Kennedy or by Heller. Some are evidently by Heller.* Many letters are not dated. Some carbons are not dated or place indicated. No wrappers or envelopes were saved.

The letters have been well put together and bound by the Univ. Cal. College of Agriculture. The following ^{extracts} notes, pages 173 to 198 are taken from this volume:

* Heller's letters are dated 128-2. 8th st., as done in Reno.

Cont.

— "There are some people you know who are so unfortunately constituted as to fear the light lest it happen to show unwholesome things. I know you are not so." — K. Brandegee to P. B. Kennedy, Reno, "Mar. 17", Berkeley, about 1910. The above is a preface of the preceding sentence: "I am not acquainted with Mr. Nelson*, and I fear that he will be slow to respond to appeals for scraps or loans."

Taken from Kennedy's correspondence, preserved in Coll. Agr., Berkeley.

* Aron Nelson, Univ. of Wyoming.

- Kennedy, P. B. J. W. Gilmore, Professor of Agronomy, writes Kennedy, Oct. 7, 1913, offering him the position of Assistant Professor of Agronomy at Berkeley, salary \$2400⁰⁰. Kennedy then at Reno.

- Kennedy Correspondence.

- "The Pasadena Herbarium, Geo. B. Grant, Collector. 637 Summit ave., Pasadena California".

Letterhead. The particular Printed letter to P. B. Kennedy is dated Oct. 17, 1904, -
Kennedy Corr.

- A. A. Heller, July 29, 1911, writes from Lancaster, Pa., to P. B. Kennedy: "I went through the ordeal of having a degree conferred in very nice shape".

I take it this degree^{*} was from Franklin College ^{and Marshall}.

Heller was at Las Vegas from about 1901 to 1908, when went to be with P. B. Kennedy in the University of Nevada. Apparently he left the University in 1913 and went to live at Chico where he has since been. [Kennedy came to Berkeley Jan. 1, 1914].

A number of R. H. Greene's letters to A. A. Heller are in the volume. These letters show Greene to be very cordial to Heller. I take copies of Greene's letters for my file. It may be noted that the most casual of Greene's letters have distinction; tho' ^{from a} very busy man, they have a leisurely unhurried air. (Cont. p. 197)

* He does not say what the degree was but in Am. Men of Science I find it to have been Sc.D.

- Douglas, D. How his Cal. plants were used by Bentham. cf. Syn-troscopic Botany notebook, p. 96.

- Jones, M.E. He collected at "Soda Springs" California. There has been a reasonable doubt in my mind as to the locality. It seemed to me quite certain it was Soda Springs station, Nevada Co.; but it could be argued that it represents Soda Springs, Placer County, for which Soda Springs Station, Nevada County, is the railway station. But I now find the citation, "Soda Springs, Nevada Co." Jones 2428*, in Brand; Fodor, Report. Sp. Nov. 19: 72.

* July 21, 1881.

- Eastwood, Alice. Academy News Letter, no. 25. pp. 4, 5.

Herein are taken a few miscellaneous notes from the volume described on page 192.

A letter from J. W. Blewettship, dated Redding, Cal., Sept. 14, 1909, to A. A. Heller, says his private herbarium is at Bozeman, Mont.

A letter from John W. Harshbarger, Univ. of Penn., Mar. 18, 1905, to Kennedy says: "I understand that you have just about completed a monograph on the North American Species of *Trifolium*".

Heller spent a lot of his time copying and printing "original" descriptions of species. He writes to Kennedy (dated Los Gatos Jan. 5, 1905) saying he expects to issue 500 a year and now has ready *Pibis*, *Castilleja*, *Artemisia*, and *Trifolium* just - over - started.

"Miss Eastwood x x has been doing some fine work with the lupines, and has settled several hard problems" -

A. A. Heller, Aug. 14, 1911, to Kennedy. ^{Kenn.}

- "a rainy Sunday, so did not go to church" - A. A. Heller,

Chris, Dec. 21, 1913, to Kennedy.

- "Professor Kennedy now has all of the clovers of the Missouri Botanical Garden, over 1200 specimens, and is enjoying himself a lot." -

A. A. Heller. To "Mr. Smith", that is of Logan, Utah, that is Chas. P. Smith. Heller does not type in his ^{own} name at end; he gives street address, 128 East 8th St., but not Reno.

Dated Jan. 14, 1909.

- Lemonon, J. J. of Men and Manners, 13:280.

No. 28. Knowledge of a species depends on the accounts of those authors who have contributed the fullest and best accounts of its physiology, its anatomy, its morphology, its systematic relationships, its geographical distribution.

The name of a species, ^{the one} selected for a species, depends, however, is made to depend, too frequently, on the most obscure and doubtful of descriptions, the most brief, the most uncertain.

I feel certain from his practices Gray appreciated the above distinction.

No one of the above 28 items put down about Asa Gray are expressions of Asa Gray. They are my inferences concerning him, derived from a life-long study of what I judge his practices were.

- W. L. J. -

No. 29. He was no specialist and consequently his evaluation of species was not distorted as so commonly the case with specialists. An extreme case; C. P. Smith, on Lupinus, he studies nor collects other ^{neither} plants.

No. 30. He wrote diagnoses, not long-minded descriptions of species in which the diagnostic characters are utterly lost; he wrote diagnoses of species, not of individuals.

No. 31. There is now a feeling abroad that a published species must have something to it. Gray was not influenced by any such feeling or in very slight degree.

No. 32. A great achievement of any botanist is to be able to write a diagnosis of a species on the basis of a few specimens^(collections), perhaps one specimen and that maybe a mere scrap, - to extend the description, so to speak, to cover a billion-billion individuals which represent the species in nature, but which are not available to the botanist even in a small degree. Asa Gray had this power markedly. It is the job of the expert botanist to make a diagnosis - one which covers the entire representation of the species, even if he have for study only twenty collections or even only one. It is scientific grasp of the problem, wide knowledge of plants in general, and experience that enables him to do this.

- Edw. Palmer. Went through the Cagon and into the Mohave and then right, easterly, on head waters Mohave River, a certain distance, San Bernardino mts. He went as far as Rock Springs, Anasazi Cañon (cf. *Salvia carnosa* var. *filosa*, Palmer 358, in U.C. Hb.), at least.
- Jeffrey, John. First collected *Gilia filicaulis* Torr. (*Mauanetia filicaulis* Greene). - Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. Sci. 270. Type = Jeffrey 1474.
- Shelton, . He first collected *Gilia divaricata* Torr., or was one of the first discoverers.
- Eisen, Gustav. Biological Studies of Figs. Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. ser. 2, 5: 897-1003. 1896.

- Scribner, T. Lanson. Lost his position in U. S. Dept. Agr. because of taking the work of assistants and issuing in departmental bulletins as his own. - J. H. Webber, 1941.
- H. M. Hall. Biography by E. B. Sabcock. Univ. Cal. Publ. Bot. 17: 355 (1934).
- W. Vortriede. Mentioned frequently in T. Brandegees paper, New Los. for Cal. plants; cf. Zoe 4: 156, 157.
- Dudley, W. R. cf. Zoe 4: 111.
- Lammson, J. J. See my letter to Harold St John dated Dec. 26, 1940.
- Bolander, H. H. For his State Survey plants he used a brown label, nearly square, manila paper, with the field number written on it in pencil in a bold hand. See under *Gayophyt.*

was humble in U.C. Herb., the label marked 6365. Sometimes, as in this case, he added some short hand notation; in this case he added "B.T." meaning big trees, that is to say the Mariposa Groves.

- Torrey, John. When in Cal. in 1865 he collected in "Napa Valley"; "Yosemite Valley and Mountains"; "Borax Lake, California", "New Almoden"

The plants collected in Lake County must have been numerous enough for special printing, since there was a printed label: "Borax Lake, California. All the labels had a printed line: "Collected by J.

Torrey, 1865" ^{at bottom} and a heading "Herbarium of Columbia College, New

York."

- Palmer, Edw. Printed label, heading, "Southern Part of San Diego Co., California. Coll. Edward Palmer, M.D. 1875."

"*Phacelia californica* Cham. var. *Bernardinia* (Greene) Jepson", in Gray Herb. reads "Cuyamaca Mts."

- Fitch, Rev. Mr., His plant is the type* of *Gilia virgata* Steud. var. *plumiflora* Gray. It is the upper half of the plant (infl.) broken off from lower part. Mounted on same sheet in Gray Herb. is Brewer's plant of same thing, but the entire plant, root and all. It may well emphasize that W.H. Brewer had an instinct for collecting properly.

* type in Gray Herb.

- Watson, Lorenzo. I have somewhere said Watson never collected a plant in Cal. In preparation of Bot. Cal. Geol. Surv. I believe this will hold good. Apparently, in later years, Watson came out to Cal. on a visit. This is hazy in my mind - and needs verification. He may have collected a little on such a visit.

- Pringle, C. G. Collected *Momordella pringlei* in San Bernardino Valley - a very narrow endemic. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 19: 96 (1883).

- Fitch, H. P. Collected *Mentha pulegium* at Stockton in 1888.

- McLean, F. P. cf. Proc. Cal. Acad. 7: 93 (1877).

- Mt. Eisen. In honor Gustav Eisen. cf. Sierra Club Bull. vol. 26, no. 5, p. 2, column 2.

- Brandegee, H. (M. H. Curran). "Shoshonians" of her records:

Navarretia subuligera Greene. "Amador Co." which stretches from the ^{Curran} Sacramento plain to the west of the High Sierra Nevada.

- M. S. Baker. On coming to Berkeley in 1891 he had his first years expenses. After that he had to work his way. One year he was preceptor in the dormitory of Boies University School, a school to which were sent tough boys of wealth, whose parents could not manage them. Baker found the life very trying but managed to get through. He school took so much of his time that he had no "college life" at all. He

said that Greene paid him for the plants he collected in Mexico and northern Cal. "Was it Greene or the University?" I asked. Baker replied: "Oh, the money came from the University but Greene handed it to me. I was paid ten cents a specimen, which meant a great deal to me." Cross-quizzing Baker as to payments for his specimens, he had no distinct memory as to how the money was paid, but he felt certain, though he could not be positive, that the money came from the University. Baker called on me about December 19, 1941, here in Berkeley, and I had the above from him.

Without having any direct evidence I felt certain Greene did not pay for the specimens. Naturally

he would not. If, however, he had paid for the plants himself, he would have taken all with him to Washington; he did leave a few - perhaps he left any specimen of which there was a duplicate. But the University paid for them undoubtedly. The Department of Botany has a budget and Greene had the spending of it. Nothing was ever bought for the laboratory - only dried specimens were bought. After M. A. Howe came, a little money was spent for microscopes and a few laboratory supplies - inexpensive glass slides, cover glasses and a few chemicals.

- Nuttall, Flor. of Ann. No. Bot. Gard.

21:36, for record of San Simon.

- Fitch, H. P. Collected *Datura* from L. at Stockton in 1890.

- Smith, R. J. Published a list of the ferns in his herbarium, 21 pages, dated Jan. 1, 1909, a total of 725 species.
- Trelease, Wm. ^{Collected at} (Harpers, Apr. 15, 1892. (Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 19: 275).
- D. Cleveland and E. L. Greene collected together Apr. 7, 1885 in Chollas Valley, San Diego, acc. to the label on *Nicotiana bigelovii* (U. C. Hb.); but note that the label is in the handwriting of K. Brandegee and may be trusted.
- Palmer, Edw. Collected *Physalis hederasfolia* Gray. "Mohave River District" May, 1876. Label in hand of K. Brandegee. No. 430. Must have been well east. It was on this trip he collected *Physalis palmari* Gray (published in 1878 in Syn. Fl.), ^{probably} (see p. 213), obtained in

the Providence Mts. at Rock Spring.

- Brandegee, K. H. P. Chandler, a student under me in the Botany Laboratory in the Botany Building, went one day to the Herbarium in the Mining Building and came back much impressed by a talk Mrs. Brandegee had given him. I replied: "She always talks. She does little but talk. Let her put those things down in print or at least in writing so that we can write them - and writing them use them if they have weight." But she never will do that. It is more impressive to impress persons by talking. A bright talker came in here yesterday - talking about what he had seen in the Mariposa forest. After he had gone I tried

to make record of his visit - but there was nothing to record! not in his case, there was not. What a vast difference between talk and matter set down in writing! - W.L.G.,
3-26-41

- L. A. Abrams and The Pacific Coast Flora. See Men and Manners, vol. 14, p. 101.
- Nuttall, Thos. Some notes on his travels in Jour. Acad. Phila. 2: 14. Also two other papers in same volume, pp. 114, 179.
- Heller, A. A. cf. Men and Manners, vol. 14, p. 114.
- New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. 1870-1940. Vols. 1-71.
- Greene, E. L. Anecdote of "bicostrate at the alternate angles" - See "Berkeley College Notebook", vol. 1, p. 72.

- Edw. Palmer, cont. from p. 210. Yes! in 1876! See Mem. Torr. Club 1: 552.
- Journal kept by David Douglas. London, 1914. cf. Am. Anthropologist 23: 409.
- Congdon, Jos. W. Was one of the earliest botanists to receive a specimen of *Shartia galocifolia* - doubtless the first after Michaux collected the original. But Gray does not acknowledge Congdon as a botanist when he wrote to Canby. cf. Arnoldia, vol. 2, p. 18.
- For portraits of botanists cf. the Jane Loring Gray collection of portraits at the Gray Herbarium.
- Lemmon, J. G. See his specimen of *Potentilla*, perhaps *P. shockleyi*, Silver Peak, no. 158. He labeled it *Colemonium confertum*, a somewhat natural error with a poor scrap. Note how like the habit and foliage

are to *Polemonium confertum*!

- Lemmon, J. G. Had a poetic temperament. He liked to put high-sounding names, big names on his labels. He labeled a specimen of *Scutellaria nana*, of his own collecting, as "Great Basin". He would also use "Pacific Coast". Such designations and no more.
- Jeffrey, John. He collected the type of *Gilia filicaulis* Torr. It ranges from Shasta Co. to Meriposa Co. in the Sierra Nevada. No. 1474. It is also the type of *Navarretia dubia* Brand.
- Brewer, W. H. Doubtless it has been said before in my notes, but the reason for Brewer's presence at Yale was not as an agriculturist, but as a scholar who had such a wide knowledge of a remarkable

able variety of subjects. Such a man is unquestionably useful about a University, not as a research man, for he was not that, but as an encyclopaedia of organized knowledge. He answers in a way to the man needed in an agricultural or horticultural institution, ideally described by F. B. Bradford: "These men should know the art of horticulture and know the supporting sciences; their linguistic attainments should be extensive; their geographic and historical knowledge should be adequate to permit evaluation of any piece of research in relation to its background; they should be proficient in finding, collating, organizing and presenting information. They should find their chief delight in doing work of this nature." Such

a description very well indicates Brewer's activity and it is certain he had much delight in it.

(cf. T. C. Bradford in Science.

vol. 95, p. 469, middle of column two.) See H. J. Lutz, School of Forestry, Yale, in Jepson Correspond. March 9, 1943.

- Brown, H. E. Collected about Mt.

Shasta. Cooke, of the Mount Shasta list, told me some of his (Brown's) plants attributed to Mt. Shasta were collected on Mount Eddy.

(c. 1940, Cooke called.). Brown collected about Pendleton, Ore., somewhere about 1914; see label with *Datura stramonium*.

- In San Francisco, perhaps in the late 70s, there was an "Herbarium des deutschen naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in San Francisco". See label with a *Datura Stramonium*

spec. in Hb. U.C.

- Menzies, Archibald. That he sent seed back to England before the return of the Vancouver voyage is shown by the record in Aiton, Hort. Kew. ed. 2, 4: 41 (1812), where it is stated *Verbena prostrata* was in cultivation in 1794 and must have been sent, probably, earlier.

- Dr. Robert Francis Hoover and his bride, married in Berkeley May 23, 1942, went to call at the Cal. Academy Herbarium about June 11. Miss Eastwood politely invited them to luncheon; but since it was still early (10:30) they did not have time to stay, excused themselves and started out of the room. Miss Eastwood who is always very bubbling and

overnight, turned to her helpers and said with great relief - not noticing that Dr. & Mrs. Horn, had not yet gotten out of the room: "My, I'm so glad they did not stay! We have so much to do!" -

June 18, 1942

- Pringle, C. C., was at Roseburg, Ore., Oct. 2, 1881. (cf. Wickham Bigelow sheet.)
- Baker, C. F. His brother Ray Standard Baker, one of a number of brothers, is the author of "The Book of my Youth". His pseudonym, David Grayson.
- United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region. J. W. Powell. S. Powers, Tribes of California.
- Cartography of the Northwest Coast. 2 vols. Henry R. Wagner. (Univ. Cal. Press. 1937.)

- Bigelow, J. M. He may have had a facility for picking up interesting characters in his travels. He went with Duffield into the higher Sierra Nevada from Fresno; he left Albuquerque Oct. 8, 1853. in the company of the French trader J. Marsou, who has left a printed account of his journey, "Une Ascension dans les Montagnes Rocheuses". Paris, 1867. (Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. May, 1867.)

- Brewer, W. H. Brewer's attitude towards the settlers in the back country of California was that of the superior New Englander and therefore offensive. cf. my account of the offensive New Englanders, who came to Little Oak, in "Happy Days at Little Oak Ranch", p. 117, vol. 1.

- Douglas David. His plants and seeds were distributed to European botanic gardens from England. Menzies' plants were similarly distributed. Lehmann, J. G. C., at Hamburg, published *Glossum grande* Dougl. At other times, as in case of *Oenothera amoena* Lehm. (*Goderia amoena* J. Dou) there is no indication of origin, though it was probably Menzies seed. Or it might have been Chamisso seed.

- Jones, M. E. His "Soda Springs" was Soda Springs sta., Nevada Co., not the nearby Soda Springs in Placer Co. There is doubt as to many of his labels, but his no. 2428 (*Allocarya curvica*; *A. filicaulis* Brand) says "Soda Sprs., Nevada Co."

- Jones, M. E. He wrote himself down "M. A." always on his plant labels and claimed Latin scholarship. Yet he writes *Plagiobothrys*

humifusa Jones (Contrib. 13:7). This may well have been a slip, but he should have known *fusus*, a, um, is a participial adjective.

- Cooper, J. G. Wrote a paper "On Land and Fresh Water Molluscs of Lower California. Proc. Cal. Acad. ser. 2, vol. 3, p. 99, and p. 207. 1891 and 1892. Shows his varied interests. The collection described in Cooper's second paper was made by Gustav Eisen. See his name mentioned on pp. 207, 208 and following pages.

- J. Xantus de Vesev. In L. Cal. of. Proc. Cal. Acad. 3: 100-101 (ser. 2).

- Eisen, Gustav. of. Proc. Cal. Acad. ser. 2, 3: 228, 291.

- Menzies, Archibald. His name commemorated by *Namophila menziesii* amongst flowering herbs, by *Ribes menziesii* amongst shrubs, by *Arbutus menziesii* amongst trees.

A Collection of Plants from Baja California
(Proc. Cal. Acad. ser. 2, 2: 117-216, -1889.)

Flora of the Cape Region of Baja California
(l.c. ser. 2, 3: 103-182, -1891.)

Additions to the Flora of the Cape Region of
Baja California (l.c. ser. 2, 3: 218-227, -

An arborescent *Polygala* (Zor, 1: 4-5, -1892.)

A Cordon Forest (Zor, 1: 26, -1890.)

Effect on rain on *Fourquemia* (Zor, 1: 40-
41, -1890.)

Deformed Flowers of *Dendromecon* (Zor,
1: 46-48, pl. 1, -1890.)

A new *Perityle* (Zor, 1: 54, -1890.)

Convolvulus occidentalis (Zor, 1: 85-
86, -1890.)

The Plants of Santa Catalina Island
(Zor, 1: 107-115, pls. 4-5, -1890.)

Flora of the Californian Islands (Zor, 1:
129-148, -1890.)

The Hedgehows of *Judas Santos* (Zor, 1:
179-181, -1890.)

The Pappus of *Microseris* (Zor, 1: 126-
127, -1890.)

Ravatera - Is it an introduced plant (Zor:
1: 188-190, -1890.)

Boeflingia squarrosa (Zor, 1: 219-220, -1890.)

A new *Achyrozychia* (Zor 1: 230-231, -1890.)

Notes concerning the collection of Plants
made by Xantus at Cape San
Lucas and vicinity (Zor 1: 269-272, -

A new Cottonwood (Zor 1: 274-275, -1890.)

A new *Nolina* (Zor 1: 305-306, -1890.)

Asa Gray, Cont. from bottom
of p. 201.

No. 33. It is my belief he tried to describe the species - the natural type; that the botanical type was not known to him as a type, it served only to define the name.

No. 34. He did not use a form of powerful writing or rely on assertion to establish or sustain a species.

No. 35. Gray, sometimes, did not state station or range for a sp. or var. cf. "Types and Orig. Cit., Jepson, vol. 1, p. 127.

As to stations: Gray would cite, often, two or three collectors after indication of stations, but usually not in the same order as the stations: cf. Types and Orig. Citations, vol. 2, p. 150.

- Cont. p. 244. -

- The significance of the term "California" ^{geographically in early day} botanical literature. cf. "Types and Original Citations," 2: 160.

- Orcutt, C. R. While editing Agnes Chase's paper on the grasses for the Man. Fl. Pls. Cal. I chanced across a single station for *Bouteloua aristidioides* Griseb., namely, San Diego, Orcutt. So, along with a lot of other queries and cautions I wrote Mrs. Chase: "Orcutt's indication, San Diego should always be subject to scrutiny. Being in the business of selling native plants one of his chief interests is to have the names Orcutt and San Diego indissolubly linked in the public mind." - C. Oct. 1921.

- Brooker, Guiljelma R. Sent native plants for determination to me about 1896, or a little before or after. *Phacelia ciliata* was one of the plants of which she forwarded excellent material that I was glad to see. She was then, I think, at Centerville in Alameda Co., perhaps in the high school there. Doubtless there are letters from her in the file. (cf. p. 143 ante.)

- Greene, E. L. Somewhere ante in these volumes I refer to his copying of species descriptions from other authors. He never needs to. No other American author ever equaled him in the power of expression and telling terms in diagnosis of a plant. cf. J. W. Moll, "Phytography as a fine art." in Univ. Cal. Library.

Eleocharis californica. cf. H. H. Rus. By, Druggists Bull. 4:334.

Honey plants U. S. Agr. Extension Service, Circular 36, p. 32 (1929).

- E. L. Greene. Why did he, ordinarily, indicate so vaguely, instead of precisely, stations for his new plants? For *Saxifraga fragarioides*, a splendid species, he says: high mountains west of Mt. Shasta. But on a label of a sheet distributed to W. A. Shockley he writes "Castle Lake, Sept. 15, 1882" for this plant coll. by C. G.

Pringle. Well, it was not considered necessary to define type stations precisely in those days. In fact the term type station was not then developed as an

important concept. Lemmon distributed specimens by sets, the labels bearing indication of range, but without station for the particular specimen. If Lemmon could have known, or realized, that ^{in the case of} every spm. the precise locality may become vastly important he would undoubtedly have put it on his labels.

Greene has been damned for his poor species. Here is a species raised by J. K. Small to generic rank, Saxifragopsis a genus sustained by Engelm. the special authority on Saxifraga. - Jan. 23, 1930. This note was written here inadvertently instead of in the note book "Botanists of California and western Am."

- Transferred here - i.e. to Cal. Bot. Explorers.

- Wrangell,

Collected *Memphila liniflora* A. & M. at Fort Ross; also *N. stomaria* A. & M. at Fort Ross; *N. heterophylla* at Bodega Bay. (F. & M.)

- Palmer, Edw., cf. Contrib. U. S. Nat. Hb. vol. 1, pt. 1, title-page.

- Belue, H. H., Changes in fauna and flora (Proc. Cal. Acad. ser. 2, 5:368-376). 1895.

- Baker, C. F., West American Plants. If, in these catalogs of his distribution of plants, instead of citing a general region for the species, he had cited a specific station, the lists would have been far more valuable - and far more interesting.

- Nootka, Vancouver Island. Center head of ocean currents. cf. F. B. 57:200.

- Fodet, C. H., 1797-1879, author of: *Flora du Jura ou Description des Vegetaux Vasculaires qui croissent spontanément*

ment dans le Jura Suisse et
Français. 1853-1869.

- Newberry, J.S. The First Oil Well. The
Birth of a Great Industry. 1890.
- Jepson, W.L. Jepson. Early Botani-
cal Accents of Mt. Shasta.* In
telling of the Hooker & Gray ascent I
neglected to cite Jane Loring Gray's
Life and Letters of Asa Gray. It has
been long since looking at it, but I
am sure there must be in it a
reference to the Mount Shasta climb.
* Sierra Club Bull. vol. 27, no. 4,
p. 23.

- Hillbrand. cf. Chron. Bot. 7: 69.
- Gregory, Emily. I am not certain
I am justified in putting her name
down as Emily.
- Parry, C.B., and S. Cal. Botany.
S.B. Parish in Plant World, 12: 158.
- Brainerd, Ezra. Rhodora 13: 225.
(1911).

- Harry Arnold Sutton. cf. W.L. Jepson
to C.B. Wolf, Mar. 18, 1943 (Bio-
graphical sketch), in Jepson Corr.
- Chas. M. Forbes. cf. W.L. Jepson
to C.B. Wolf in Jepson Corr.
3-18-43. - biographical sketch.
- List of Collectors on Santa Catalina
Island, in Millspengh & Nuttall, Flora of
Santa Catalina Island, pp. 26-35.
- cf. F.B. 38: 48. (List of Cal. collectors.)

Cont. from p. 122. The memory of
Baker's face still stays with me, now
seven years afterward. He turned his
head toward me and shaking his
head smiled incredulously, disap-
pointingly, pityingly.

- Edward Lee Greene. met Prof.
Samuel Holmes just now on steps
of Life Sciences Building. The name
of Allen Carpenter came up and
I referred to his great liking

for E. L. Greene and his admiration. Holmes gave voice to his own liking for Greene personally but he thought Greene hurt himself by his polemical writings and by the acrimony of non-cooperation with botanists in the matter of nomenclature which he ^(Greene) looked upon as a matter of principle rather than just one of convenience. - Sept. 7, 1942.

- T. J. Howell. Botanized at Hornbrook, Siskiyou Co. One of the few stations where he collected in Cal. cf. *Plagiobothrys coloratus* Greene, *litt.* 3:262, - 1898.

- Harry Arnold Sutton. b. Jan. 8, 1873 at Glenwood, Kas. Graduated from Stanford University, May, 1900. Lives at Los Angeles now, March, 1943. cf. his letter 3-16-43 in Jepson Corr.

- W^m M. Canby. Was botanist of the "Northern Transcontinental Survey", "Division of Economic Botany", W^m M. Canby, in charge". 1883. See label of *Habenaria malaschensis* Wats.

- M. E. Jones. cf. letter to S. D. ^{Thy W. L. Jepson} Merrill, Sept. 10, 1942, in Jepson Correspondence.

- Shockey, W. S. On his own private field labels Shockey would sometimes abbreviate

- Geiser, S. W. Naturalists of the Frontier.

- Veach, John Allen. cf. S. W. Geiser in *litt.* Sept. 18, 1942.

- Parry, B. C. His collection of letters and manuscripts is in the library of the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. cf. E. H. Wilson, Librarian, in *litt.* ^{Parit.} Sept. 22, 1942.

- W. E. Jones. cf. letter to H. M. Wheeler, 11-11-42, Jepson Corr.

- Gray, Asa. In citing localities he cited the collectors following in reverse order: Phacelia ^{proserpa} Gray, Sierra and Nevada Cons., Bolander, Lammon.
- Andrew Denny Rogers, Biography of Sullivan.
- Brewer, W. H. Some of his labels are not in harmony as to locality with his field book. *Gilia dianthiflora*, no. 161, San Fernando Plain on label; San Gabriel in field book. This discrepancy is not due to Brewer, I think. The label is a Survey label.
- T. Brandegee. C. F. Baker in his Cal. sets dried plants distributed *Lisianthus dianthiflorus* (from San Diego), determined by E. L. Greene. Baker added to label: "Mr. Brandegee call this *Gilia dichotoma*." That could not have been. T. Brandegee knew

well *Gilia dichotoma*.

The discovery of gold in California stirred the adventurous young men all through the eastern United States. That the adventurous included the wild, turbulent and lawless element is well-known and has been completely exploited; but it is less well understood that the intellectual youths, ^{in great numbers,} enterprising and aspiring, were deeply stirred to join in the rush to the new land of adventure and fortune. Many of these in all walks of life became well-known. Stephen J. Field worked as a placer miner in the foothills and went on to be a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Albert Kellogg, a physician, figured largely in the scientific side of the new society and was a

founder of the California Academy of Sciences; Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller and Samuel Clemens were likewise attracted to California by its freedom of the spirit and left a lasting imprint on its literature; J. D. B. Stallman, not only as a physician and botanist, but as a civic-minded man, helped greatly in the ordering of a new state. Among the mass of new comers were many who took an interest in the native vegetation, endowed with a strange and fascinating interest, and helped towards its exploration and understanding.

- Katharine Davies Jones. d. Feb. 15, 1943. Collected a few plants on Mt. Whitney. died in Berkeley.

- Clinton Hart Merriam, d. Mar. 19, 1942. cf. obituary sketch of his life in Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 32: 318 (1942).

- "My friend Mr. William L. Kennedy, of Fort Tejon, California" - of J.S. Rothrock in Bot. Wheeler Exped. 47. See if the name occurs in a book which has been published giving the story of Fort Tejon.

- My earliest interest in botany caused me to associate nobility of mind with an interest in botany, an impulse fortified by acquaintance with all the botanists I met. - W.L. Jepson, in litt., to Dr. H.M. Wheeler.

- Genesis of the Pacific Railroad Surveys. Expeditions organized by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War. Davis was an intellectual of

great abilities. His far-seeing wisdom in the matter of education and science is evidenced by his attitude concerning the Smithsonian bequest. James Smithson of England, (under certain contingencies which ^{in favor of the U.S.} became effective), bequeathed the whole of his property to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men". Acceptance of the gift was strongly opposed by certain senators, but Jefferson Davis ranged himself in favor of it, one of many examples of his enlightened policy in national affairs. *J. Sci.* 95: 639.

"I read a little of Mar-
cus E. Jones' writing."

— Jones, M.E., — When I was it amused at his potent identification of himself with the Duty as regards every person and subject, his coarseness made me want to remove the book from the library shelves forever. — Dr. H. M. Wheeler, in litt. Nov. 1, 1942.

His coarseness, is, to be sure, highly offensive — an outstanding feature of his diatribes. The early botanists of California were men of gentle kindly manners — their personalities marked by courtesy and refinement: Albert Kellogg; W. G. W. Harford; Hans Hermann Behr; H. N. Bolander. E. L. Greene was later: a man of courtly ways who radiated good humor and good will. Never did an unseemly word come from his lips; never an off-color or questionable allusion. — In con-

- sequence I was totally unprepared for such vindictive and malicious minds as Katharine Brandege and M.E. Jones. — W.L.J. 11-28-42
- Kennedy, W.L. *Gilia Kennedyi* Porter, Bot. Gaz. 2: 77 (1877).
- Parish, S. B.; many, very many botanists were hospitably entertained in the Parish home at San Bernardino. The Parishers liked to do this.
- Brandege, K. So many of her specimens have no locality. When one reads in ^{W.K.} Suksdorfs *Wadenda*: *Amsinckia dimorphophylla* sp. nov. *K. Brandege* (kein Ort angegeben), one says at once: "Mrs. B. is running true to form."
- Blankinship, J. W. He was full of ideas but he did not publish

- much. One of his few papers: *Native Economic Plants of Montana* (Mont. Agr. Coll. exp. Sta. Bull. 56, pp. 1-38. 1905.)
- Bigelow, J. M. cf. W. B. Atkinson, Physicians and Surgeons of U.S. 1878. Also: Dr. John Nielson Bigelow, 1804-1878, an early Ohio Physician-Botanist (Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, vol. 51, no. 4. 1942. pp. 313-331) by A.E. Waller.
- Gray, A. He collected so little in Cal. that botanists are sometimes surprised when I cite him as a collector. *Amsinckia grayi* Suksdorf, *Wadenda*, 1883 is based on Los Angeles, Gray (the type and only spec. cited). Pearson

writes: "Did Gray collect in Los Angeles?" - Dec. 21, 1942.

- Lemmon, J. G. and wife. Hold center of stage at a camp fire. cf. "Men and Manners", vol. 14, p. 65.

- Davidson, Geo., the astronomer and geodetic survey man, geographer. cf. *Phacelia davidsonii* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 10: 324.

- Brewer, W. H. Comment on: see my letter to S. W. Geiser, Dallas, Tex., 12-31-'42.

- Murray, Wm. Discoverer of *Cupressus macrocarpa* cf. Edin. New Phil. Journ. 1: 293, pl. 11. 1855.

- Beliz, H. H. Academy News Letter (Cal. Acad. Sci.), No. 37. Jan., 1943. Portrait.

- *Plagiobothrys californicus* Greene, Pitt. 2: 231⁽¹⁸⁹²⁾, *P. campestris* Greene, Pitt. 2: 282 (1892).

Peirson (H. W.) writes and asks if Greene published both these in the same year? In such a matter as this Greene never allowed grass to grow under his feet, lest some one anticipate him in the matter of a binomial. - Jan 8, 1943.

- Crum, Ethel, died Jan. 5, 1943 in Illinois.

- ^{Portraits of} Beliz, H. H.; Drew, E. R.; Jepson, W. L.; and other portraits in Wm. Carey Jones, History of the University of California (c. 1900). Probably V. K. Chestnut's portrait is among the number.

No. 36. One can test out species making in a group by use of the scientific imagination in various ways. One way is to suppose a group of very small plants was composed of large plants, as large say as oaks. If my comments on such a supposition in a letter to J. P. Tracy, Dec. 3, 1942. (There is also a note on this subject in my Berkeley College note book (Fl. Cal. note) or in System. Bot. notebook — one or the other, I think.) (Some reason entered my mind for listing the above item under my Asa Gray; perhaps to use as a contrast in some way, — But the reason has now escaped me.* The items are rough memoranda of unequal value, to be used later in a considered paper on Asa Gray).

— Jan. 22, 1943.

* A visitor came in whose intellectual billiard balls carried me away.

no. 37. Asa Gray was accused of ignoring, say Rafinesque's species. But if Rafinesque had perfect freedom, why should not Asa Gray have perfect freedom to ignore.

If W. R. Subsdorf has perfect freedom to publish say 250 species of *Amauricaria* (all but one of which lot was worthless acc. to my standards) why can I not have perfect freedom to ignore them?

It is very troublesome, as Gray found, to deal with splitter's species. A "splitter" can publish species very rapidly — so rapidly that if the burden of investigating ^{each one} fell upon the author of a flora, the author of said flora could never finish it.

no. 38. Could Asa Gray have explained his genera and species, defended, given reasons? He did

not for the most part. Doubtless he ^{in front of} could have done so but probably it would not always have been easy to put his convictions into words. On the other hand, he did not rely on words of persuasion or defense, - on rhetoric. Consider the elegant language used by present day taxonomists with a gift for writing - how persuasive, how convincing! The reader does not have to know anything about the plants or their structure to be certain that the proposition set forth is correct.

Two schools { 1. "Absolutely distinct species" school.

2. Ingratiatingly rhetorical or persuasive school.

No. 39. He described a species; his description was a diagnosis

of a species; he did not describe an individual as do so many.

No. 40. cf. Types and Orig. Cit. 1:110.

No. 41. Habits as to plant labels:

cf. Types and Orig. Citations, vol. 2, p. 178, 184, 185.

No. 42. Asa Gray was sometimes slovenly in citing range for a species and not putting localities and collectors in the same order, or not associating a particular collector definitely with a particular locality.

No. 43. Asa Gray valued the specimen - he did not value the particular locality where the specimen was collected. This is shown by his dividing Brewers material. The ^{one} collection from one locality, ^{a given locality,} had a label with the locality indicated. In duplicating the label Asa Gray

left off the locality, just retaining only California. The locality is all important, - the ecological conditions, - no two stations are alike in all particulars of the climatic features and soil status, altitude and exposure and insolation. cf. Types and Original Cit. 2: 178, 174. In this respect W. H. Brewer was a better botanist than Asa Gray. Brewer was really no botanist but he had a fine scientific mind and he knew what were the requirements for work in Botany. That he raised [↑] systematic his real values; he had a spirit for what was needed; although admittedly he could not do systematic botany himself. (Same argument has the capacity to turn out, to make, to put together, to pub-

lish a rather fine book - but he could not set type or print a page to save him).

no. 44. Asa Gray had the capacity to unmask tricky devices, unprofessional procedure. If I remember rightly he sent two specimens of Rubus (I think it was Rubus) to Asa Gray as if they were widely different specimens. He got back two names. Jones thereupon triumphantly proclaimed that the specimens had been taken from one bush! Asa Gray was undisturbed. He said and said rightly that essential facts had been consciously withheld. It was true. Gray had done the best he could. No man could do more. The shame was upon Jones. Jones had deliberately sought to entrap Gray and had succeeded.

- Dr. Lincoln Constance called at my laboratory on Friday, Feb. 12, 1943, to say goodbye on leaving for Washington. The talk fell on Wm. Saksdorf. He gave me the following note: Mr. William A. Weber, Department of Botany, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash who has compiled (as I understood): "The Saksdorf Itinerary".
- C. W. Short, on Western Bot. in Hooker, Jour. Bot. 3:97.
- He mentions
- Thos. Nuttall.
- Alice Eastwood. Semi-Centennial Celebration for, at California Academy of Sciences. Biographical Sketch. cf. Academy News Letter, no. 36. Dec., 1942.
- Elsie Brooks; discovered *Acanthomintha laevis* Curran (Bull. Cal. Acad. 1: 13, - (1884); Calaveras Valley, Horned Co.

- Brewer, W.H. His field labels do not always agree with his field book. *Petunia parryana* Brewer 835 is marked out. Diablos on the label. In the Field Book it is set down as *Leptophragma prostrata* at San Jose, Aug. 30, 1861.
- E. L. Greene. He and Daniel Cleveland botanized together, in company, in Chollas Valley, San Diego, Apr. 7, 1885. The label is in the hand of K. Brandegee from which the fact is taken, *Nicotiana bigelovii*, and therefore suspect. But, Greene was in the south at San Diego in that year and he and Cleveland were great friends.
- Edw. Palmer. See Ann. Nat. vol. 12, table of contents
- Ethel Crum, Asst Curator of the Herbarium, died Jan. 5, 1943, in Lexington, Illinois.

Early days in Cal. and the West.

- Benton, J. A., *The California Pilgrim. Pastor of the First Church in Sacramento.*
- Bieber, Ralph P., *The Southwestern Trail to California in 1849.* (1925).
- *Sixteen Months at the Gold Diggings.* Daniel Woods. (1851).
- *Ten Years in Oregon. With folding map.* D. Lee and J. H. Forest. New York. 1844.
(This book apparently covers the time Nuttall was in Oregon.)
- Cox, Ross. *Adventures on the Columbia River.* (New York, 1832).
- Tyson, James L. M. D. *Diary of a Physician in Cal.* 1850.
- Larpenteur, Chas. *Forty years a Fur Trader on the upper Missouri, A Personal Narrative, 1833-1872.* 2 vols. Maps, views, portraits. 1898.
- Twiss, Travers. *The Oregon Territory.* 1846.
- White, Eliza. *Ten Years in Oregon.* 1848.

Early days in Cal. and the West.

- Blake, W. P. *Observations on the Physical Geography and Geology of the coast of California from Bodega Bay to San Diego.* Nov. 15, 1855.
- Steck, James. *Old California Days.*
- *Central Route to the Pacific from the valley of the Mississippi to California, by Gideon Harris Heap.* (Journal of the expedition of E. A. Beale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, and Gideon Harris Heap, from Missouri to California in 1853.)
- Simpson, Bapt. J. H. *Report: across the Great Basin to Carson Valley, in 1859.* (Botany by Engelmann).
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- Palmer, Joel. Trails over the Rocky Mts. to the mouth of the Columbia River. 1845-1846.
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